

## An Editorial SAVE OUR SCHOOLS!

The damage done by the last Republican-controlled legislature struck the people full in the face yesterday. That's the effect of the announcement by the Board of Education showing the shocking extent of GOP wreckage to the city school system.

The Republicans cut \$10,000,000 from state aid to education, crippling and disorganizing the school system almost beyond recognition.

Every New Yorker—no matter what his color, race, religion or politics—must have been deeply outraged to read that our whole school system is scheduled to be set back 100 years!

This is what the Hoover-Dewey boys did when they slashed the Governor's already inadequate budget and passed the vicious GOP budget. It is an example of how GOP reaction goes hand in hand with ignorance and darkness. This is a preview of the Republicans a la 1940.

The Board of Education lists the following record of ruin:

1. Nine hundred eighty-four permanently employed elementary school teachers and 200 supervisory teachers are to be dismissed. The size of some classes must be doubled and re-doubled, making proper training and teaching virtually impossible.

2. Abolition of kindergarten classes.

3. The community and recreational centers and afternoon athletic centers, which play such a vital role in the fight against juvenile crime and delinquency would be shelved. This means sending the youth to loiter around the crime joints and to hobnob with hardened criminals. Children would risk possible death or life injury in the traffic-filled streets.

4. The complete closing down of all evening schools—trade, elementary and vocational high schools, so vital to ambitious young people. Evening schools have been in existence in the city for the last century!

5. Day classes for adults in English and citizenship will be junked. This terminates a long and proud tradition of the New York City system in the Americanization of immigrants and the removal of adult illiteracy. Parent's associations, boy scout and other civic activities must be scrapped.

This is only a part of a \$5,300,000 slash in state-aid to schools which now faces the City Board of Education.

The Board of Education hits the nail on the head when it places "upon the Legislature of the State of New York the responsibility of facing the effect of its own cut."

It declared further that the slashes were "pedagogically and socially indefensible" and that they "struck at some of the most precious services which the community built up over a long period of years to meet the needs of the common people of our city."

The even more hard-pressed up-state cities—which the Republicans pretend to look out for, and how!—are to suffer another \$5,000,000 GOP cut from State-aid to education.

But none of these cuts need take place if the people act now!

Here is the Hoover-Dewey machine in action. Here is what the Republican Herald Tribune means when it recently commended GOP "achievements" (mind you!) in Albany as an expression of "fresh young leadership." Its idea of "fresh young leadership" is crushing the hopes and fondest aspirations of youth already suffering from lack of opportunity.

John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee linked already with the fascist Gen. Moseley, has the nerve to hold up New York as a fine example of Republican "economizing." Now the people have an example of what the GOP and the anti-New Deal Democrats mean by their "economy" demagoguery.

Think of the enormous cost of this GOP "economy" to the people in terms of increased crime, juvenile delinquency, a return of ignorance, children run down in the streets and schools closed!

This so-called "economy" on the schools is the most irresponsible extravagance against the social welfare of the people.

The \$10,000,000 that they cut out of state aid for education is mere chicken-feed, so far as obtaining funds for social needs is concerned. The State Power Authority in a report to Gov. Lehman pointed out recently that the Morgan-Mellon utility interests in the state take \$100,000,000 from the people in extortionate utility rates. Hundreds of millions of dollars change hands on the Stock Exchange transactions in one month. Why couldn't these be taxed? Their yield would not only save the schools—but to extend them to meet increasing needs.

To keep this destructive GOP schedule from going through labor and the people of New York must rally every ounce of their united strength. Above all, the trade union movement which played such an historic role in establishing the public school system, should take the lead.

If ever there was any doubt about the necessity for a special session of the legislature, that doubt can be dispelled now. Not a single cut in the school facilities should be made, not one child should be robbed of its American right to education. Keep the schools going and demand that the state legislature get the funds.

It means a fight from start to finish—beginning today. The people can put the job over.

Write Gov. Lehman at Albany now! Urge him to call a special session of the legislature to save the schools—and to save America's most progressive city from disgrace!

## Garner Spells Defeat for Democrats, Says Maverick

HOUSTON, Tex., June 5.—Maury Maverick, New Deal mayor of San Antonio, asserted today nomination of John N. Garner for President would "bring nothing but defeat to the Democratic party."

The fiery former Congressman spoke before the State Federation of Motion Picture Operators.

Vice President Garner, he said, was supported by conservatives and reactionaries in the Democratic party.

"All the people who hate Roosevelt, who hate democracy and who love Nazism and Fascism are for Garner—along with, of course, thousands of good people."

Mr. Maverick said if Mr. Garner got the nomination the Republicans would offer a younger man and "claim he is a progressive."

"The Republicans, knowing well that he would be more or less a conservative fellow, would vote for the Republican."

"The progressive Democrats, in disgust of Garner, would vote for the Republican also. So there is one thing certain—John Garner will bring nothing but defeat to the Democratic Party should he be nominated."

Mr. Maverick called for labor unity.

## Garden Hears Mooney's Plea for Labor Unity

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## MAYOR TO URGE SPECIAL LEGISLATURE TO END SCHOOL CRISIS, RESTORE G.O.P. CUTS

### High Court Bans Hague Violation of Civil Rights

#### Upholds Legality of Milk Marketing, Child Labor Acts

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UP).—The Supreme Court today ruled that Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J., and his aides violated constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and freedom of the press when they forcibly prevented the Congress of Industrial Organizations and other groups from holding mass meetings in Jersey City last summer.

The court, while dividing 5 to 2, upheld an injunction obtained by the CIO and the American Civil Liberties Union restraining Jersey City officials from interfering with their civil liberties. Two justices, Felix Frankfurter and William O. Douglas, did not participate.

"Citizenship of the United States," said Justice Owen J. Roberts in one of five divergent opinions in the case, "would be little better than a name if it did not carry with it the right to discuss national legislation and the benefits, advantages and opportunities to accrue to citizens therefrom."

"All of the respondents' proscribed activities had this single end and aim."

The CIO and the Civil Liberties Union secured the injunction when Hague said that he would not permit the CIO and other "Red organizations" to obtain a foothold in Jersey City where he is the po-

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### Thousands Die In Spain, Says L'Humanite

PARIS, June 5 (UP).—French Communists said today that "tens of thousands" of Spanish Republicans have been executed since the end of the civil war and demanded that France and other governments protest to Franco.

Most of the executions, according to the Communist newspaper L'Humanite, have been in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Alicante.

Among those arrested in recent days, it was reported, was Juanita Corzo, a leader of the feminist anti-Fascist movement, as well as a deputy of the Spanish Cortes (Republican Parliament), Florencio Sosa.

Reports from Barcelona reaching the frontier, said that Catalonia, once the most prosperous province in Spain, virtually was paralyzed because Franco lacks raw materials and machinery to replace the destruction of war. Skilled workers also have fled, it was said.

### Negro Who Found \$100 Bill Flays Distortion of Deed

Mr. Philip Hilton, 347 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, yesterday voiced his disgust at the manner in which radio broadcasts and newspapers have handled the story of his turning over to the police \$100 he acquired accidentally.

Mr. Hilton, who is a Negro, said the implication contained in the average tale written about the story of the \$100 bill he turned in was that "colored people are seldom honest."

"You can say for me," he declared in his home yesterday, "that honesty is a pretty normal trait among Negro people."

The story of the \$100-bill began six months ago when Mr. Hilton, while driving a cab, was handed the bill, apparently by mistake. He gave his passenger, a woman, change for \$1. Later, when he discovered his

#### RETURNS FROM SPAIN



ART SHIELDS

### Spain 'Bides Time' Says Art Shields

#### Daily Worker Reporter, Who Escaped Franco Trap, Returns

The man who escaped from a fascist death trap—Art Shields, veteran labor journalist and Daily Worker correspondent during the last days of the Loyalist government—returned to this country yesterday aboard the Queen Mary.

He returns here convinced that the Spanish masses are only biding their time to deal with the fascist invaders of their former democratic Republic.

"Despite the blood-stained terrorism of Franco against the Spanish people at this moment," he said, "it is only arousing and deepening the bitterness of the people against the fascists. The masses of Spain know that defeat came, not merely because they faced thoroughly equipped invading armies, but by treachery behind their backs and across their borders."

"The workers and peasants of Spain are biding their time to deal with the despottism of their land and liberty."

Art Shields owes his life to his long training as a labor journalist, through bitter fought strikes and

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### Duchess of Kent Is Shot At

LONDON, June 5 (UP).—The Duchess of Kent, sister-in-law of King George VI, was fired upon tonight by a man with a sawed-off shotgun outside her Belgrave Sq. residence.

The Duchess, who was departing with Lady Portarlington, in her automobile, was not injured, according to Scotland Yard.

### Mooney Asks Labor Unity to Win in 1940

#### Tells Madison Sq. Garden Throng War on Reaction Is Great Need Today

New York opened its heart to Tom Mooney last night at Madison Square Garden as thousands gave a thunderous tribute to the courage and sacrifice of labor's greatest hero who spoke for the first time at an official public meeting in this city since his release from San Quentin.

They cheered the heroic symbol of labor unity and working class struggle to the echo as he called for a determined counter-offensive against the reactionaries by cementing the growing unity of labor and freeing Warren K. Billings, still imprisoned in San Quentin on a framed-up bomb charge.

Mooney waited several minutes for a tumult of acclamation to subside before beginning his speech in which he held Labor Unity to be the great-

MOONEY IN WASHINGTON TONIGHT; PHILA WEDNESDAY WASHINGTON, June 5.—Tom Mooney will speak on labor and civil rights tomorrow night (Tuesday) at the Mayflower Hotel here. Senators James E. Murray and Sheridan Downey as well as Congressman John A. Ryan will serve on the program with America's famous labor hero. The meeting is being sponsored by more than 40 prominent Washingtonians including members of Congress, government officials, clergymen and leading local trade unionists.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Tom Mooney will arrive in this city at 4:51 P.M. tomorrow at the E. & O. station, 24th St. and Chestnut St. The local Tom Mooney Committee, composed of AFL and CIO representatives, has called on labor and all progressives to turn out at the station for a great welcome to Mooney.

est need for the preservation of Democracy in America today.

"We have no cut and dried iron-clad rule by which unity of the trade union movement can be brought about," he declared. "But the organized American labor movement throughout the 74 years of its existence has had many perplexing problems, none of which has been beyond solution."

The enthusiastic audience opened with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" after which John M. Finerty, one of the original Mooney attorneys and chairman of the

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### Cuba Revokes Ban; Refugees Given Entry

HAVANA, Cuba, June 5 (UP).—President Federico Laredo Bru, moved by insistent pleas in behalf of 907 homeless Jewish passengers aboard the German liner St. Louis, today agreed to revoke his decree which barred the refugees from Cuba and to offer them at least a temporary haven in this country.

The offer, made by the President during an interview with foreign newspaper men, came while the St. Louis was cruising off the United States coast preparatory to starting back to Hamburg under orders of the Hamburg-American Line. The liner left here with its cargo of men, women and children last Friday after being ordered out of Cuban waters.

He cited the fact that Cubans themselves had been granted refuge abroad when they were expelled during the struggle for independence. However, he said, this government's good will toward exiles has "been converted into a source of extreme abuse and given rise to irregularities which are now being duly investigated."

### Coffee Calls on Job Congress to Combat Fascist Legislation

#### GOP and Tory Democratic 'Economizers' Lashed at Right to Work Conference; Delegates Buttonhole Congressmen

By George Morris (Daily Worker Staff Correspondent) WASHINGTON, June 5.—Delegates at the national Right to Work Congress today heard a sharp denunciation of the "economy" bloc by two of their outstanding champions in the Congress "on the Hill"—Representative John Coffee of Washington and Lee D. Geyer of California—both progressive Democrats.

Fresh from a session in Congress at which new gag legislation was passed, both warned that such measures are an "outcropping of fascist movements that are spreading" and called upon the delegates to counter it by "arousing the liberal sentiment" in their districts.

Geyer announced that he will introduce the Workers Alliance pension measure of \$60 a month after sixty, tomorrow, as an amendment to social security legislation being brought on the house floor.

Both speeches brought the delegates to their feet with cheers, as they did yesterday after the speech of Representative Joseph Casey, co-author of the Casey-Murray bill which provides a WPA budget for 3,000,000 jobs.

This morning the delegates scat-

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### Tories Steamroll New Fascist Bill in House

By Adam Lapin (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A tidal wave of tory flag-waving hysteria swept over the House today as a far-reaching and unprecedented criminal syndicalism law which hits at the free speech of native born American citizens was passed by the overwhelming majority of 353 to 17.

Introduced suddenly by Rep. John W. McCormack, D. of Massachusetts, the repressive bill was put over with the aid of a tricky parliamentary maneuver which prevented debate and caught liberal Congressmen completely by surprise.

Leaving the door wide open to rulings by reactionary courts against trade unions and progressive organizations, the McCormack bill provides that any person "who wilfully and knowingly advocates overthrow of the Government of the United States shall be guilty of a felony."

PROGRESSIVES FIGHT BILL Reps. Vito Marcantonio, A.L.P. of New York, and John Coffee, D. of Washington led a small group of liberal Congressmen which staged a valiant last minute battle against the bill.

While the liberals were hamstrung by the no-debate rule, they did succeed in obtaining a roll call vote and forcing supporters of the measure to put their names down on the record.

Following on passage of the Dempsey and Hobbs bill in the

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### B'klyn Bar Assn. to Meet For Action on Geoghan

District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan of Brooklyn, whose office rode roughshod over the rights of organized labor for many years, will face an extraordinary jury of his fellow lawyers this Thursday afternoon, convened to consider a resolution requesting his resignation.

Sponsored by Walter Bruchhausen, secretary, and Richards Mott Cahoon, trustee, the Brooklyn Bar Association has called a special meeting of its 700 members to weigh action on the resolution. The meeting will be held in the association's building at 123 Remsen St.

The resolution, circulated by mail to all members of the association, cites the corruption investigation being pressed by Special Prosecutor John Harlan Amen which has already indicted three assistants of Geoghan's official staff thus im-

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### AFL, CIO Join Mayor Flaying Budget Cut

#### 984 Teachers Face Loss of Jobs; Mayor Hits False Reports

Mayor LaGuardia announced last night that he was preparing an appeal to Governor Lehman requesting that a special session of the State Legislature be called to rescind the \$5,300,000 cut made by the Republican-controlled body in New York City's educational allotment.

The cut, if permitted to stand, will seriously curtail the city's school facilities and, according to the Board of Education, would force out of the educational system 984 teachers.

LaGuardia took issue with certain newspaper reports which made it appear that the curtailed educational activities were caused by a cut made by the Board of Estimate in the 1939-1940 budget.

CITES FIGURES

He cited the city school budget figure for 1938 and 1939, stating they were practically the same and that the board had not cut \$8,000,000 from the educational expense account as charged by some newspapers. He listed the 1938 and 1939 city educational budgets as follows:

\$153,613,000 ... Budget for 1938.  
\$153,230,000 ... Budget for 1939.  
\$132,243,000 General School Fund 1938.

\$133,012,000 General School Fund 1939.

Explaining that the city increased the General School Fund this year, the Mayor added:

"Now the State comes along and refuses to give us what we are entitled to under the state law. The legislature cut \$5,300,000 from what we are entitled to. That is what is causing the damage. There has been no decrease in the city's appropriation."

"I am now preparing an appeal to the Governor on it."

Asked how the Governor could act on the appeal, the mayor replied:

"For the Governor to act on the appeal will mean the calling of a special session of the legislature. That is the only way it can be done under our form of government."

An immediate special session of the State Legislature to restore the cut was also demanded yesterday by parents, students, AFL-CIO labor and teachers.

The scores of organizations demanding that Governor Lehman call a special session stressed that there is still time to prevent the drastic curtailment resulting from the

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### Teamsters Win Lehman's Veto On Bewley Bill

A hard-hitting whirlwind campaign by the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters, backed by other labor groups here, resulted yesterday in the veto by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of the Bewley Bill, passed by a coalition of tory Republicans and Tammanyites in the last State Legislature.

The bill, introduced by Republican Senator William Bewley, of Lockport, N. Y., was designed to heavily penalize truck drivers and teamsters for striking and picketing.

A punch-packed campaign launched in New York City last week by the union teamsters drew state-wide attention to the reactionary measure.

The teamsters threw mass picket lines around New York State Senators and Assemblymen who voted for the measure.

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# Says Men Who Died In Escape Attempt Doomed 99 in Sub

**Suggests 3 Died in Conning Tower Blocking Others' Way**

LIVERPOOL, Eng., June 5 (UP).—Deaths of three men of heart attacks as they stood in the escape hatch of the stricken submarine Thetis with water creeping slowly up to their necks may have doomed all of the 99 men who perished in the disaster, salvage officials said tonight.

R. S. Johnson, managing director of Cammell-Laird, Ltd., builders of the 1,575-ton Thetis, said the flooding of No. 5 Torpedo tube in the forward end of the craft was the immediate cause of the tragedy and that three men died while trying to escape Friday morning.

Of the four men who escaped wearing the Davis automatic "third lung," the first two were naval officers, Capt. H. P. K. Oram and Lieut. F. G. Woods.

They bobbed to the surface and from the deck of the destroyer Brazen, waited for the 101 other men to follow, one by one.

But there was a long delay until Stoker W. C. Arnold and F. F. Shaw, a civilian technician of Cammell-Laird, came up.

Johnson said he had established from the account of one of the four survivors, that something went wrong beneath the waters of the Irish Sea after the escape of Oram and Woods and that three men had died in the agonizing hours of Friday morning.

"For some reason—we do not know exactly why—three men were taken from the escape hatches back into the submarine," he said. "They were dead. One man got back alive into the submarine but now, of course, he is dead."

"The three dead men included two civilians and a navy man and they may have died from a heart attack in the escape chamber after being fitted with the Davis escape apparatus. The others in the submarine had to remove their bodies."

"I understood from the description I had from those who escaped that it is rather alarming when you get in the chamber and feel the water rising."

"Unless you have strong nerves and are accustomed to this sort of thing it is alarming to feel the water crawling up to your neck."

After the three bodies had been removed from the escape chamber and a fourth man had failed in his attempts to use the Davis apparatus two more survivors bobbed to the surface. They were Stoker and Shaw.

One of the four survivors was quoted by Johnson as saying that he could not have lived another half hour in the hold of the Thetis because of the fouled air.

Thus, it was believed that the delay caused by the deaths of the three men in the escape chamber and inability of the other one to operate the apparatus might have consumed so much of the precious air—with the others growing weaker steadily—that the men were too weak by then to help themselves.

Shaw and Arnold were in bad condition from shock and gas when they reached the surface. Shaw, who remained under doctor's care today, said that when he left the Thetis the men were sprawled on the floor of the cramped compartments, clutching at the curved steel walls and dying slow deaths.

Lieut. Woods, the second man out, said that when he left, breathing was difficult but that "I still had high hopes the entire crew and the submarine would be saved."

## Bullit Confers On French-Soviet Negotiations

PARIS, June 5 (UP).—United States Ambassador William C. Bullit intends to leave soon for a short summer visit in the United States, it was said today after he conferred at the foreign office with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

Bullit, formerly ambassador to Moscow, discussed with Bonnet the progress in Anglo-French negotiations with Moscow on a tri-power peace front alliance.

## To Open Regular Trans-Atlantic-Canada-England Air Route

OTTAWA, Ont., June 5 (UP).—Regular trans-Atlantic air mail service between England and Canada, via Elre and Newfoundland, will be inaugurated by Imperial Airways on June 24, Norman McCarty, Canadian postmaster general, announced here today.

The service will be bi-weekly until July 22 and then will be placed on a regular weekly schedule.

MR. and MRS. PASHKOWITZ inform their relatives and friends of the death of their daughter CELIA PASHKOWITZ on Sunday, June 4th.

## Grave of 99



MARKING placed over the spot where the ill-fated Thetis sank last week by the British Admiralty whose action in shutting off rescue attempts so hastily has raised widespread protest throughout England. Ninety-nine men found a watery grave in the Irish Sea in one of the worst submarine disasters in history.

## Chamberlain Paderewski Forced to Yield Hails Poles' Firm Stand

**Prime Minister Dodges Angry Questions on Sub Disaster**

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her contributed to the sinking.

He dodged demands that the British navy should adopt the diving bell apparatus used by the United States navy.

Members of the opposition in Commons hammered away at the criticism that, in a disaster almost identical to that of the Thetis, which sank in 130 feet of water, the U. S. navy was able by means of the diving bell to save 33 of the 59 men who went down in the submarine Squalus off Portsmouth two weeks ago.

### WAIT ON SALVAGE

J. J. Davidson, Laborite, asked whether the British government now would consider the use of other rescue apparatus such as used in the Squalus rescues.

"As to that," Chamberlain said, "it will be necessary to await the public inquiry."

The Prime Minister added that in view of the "magnitude" of the disaster, a full public inquiry would be held and that in the meantime the usual admiralty court of inquiry would be set up.

The public inquiry probably will not be started until after the Thetis is salvaged from the ocean floor, Chamberlain indicated, and this may take two weeks or longer.

In fact, salvage workers at Birkenhead admitted today that "perhaps we shall not get her up at all" and the sea may keep the secret of the Thetis.

The 103 men aboard, all but four of whom still were entombed below the surface tonight, included 14 navy officers and 49 men, seven civilian experts of the Cammell-Laird, Ltd., builders of the Thetis; three experts of the Vickers-Armstrong armaments firm; two caterers and a civilian pilot.

Additional personnel is usual during acceptance trials, Chamberlain said.

## Claude Bowers Made U. S. Ambassador to Chile; Others Named

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UP).—President Roosevelt today nominated Claude G. Bowers former ambassador to Spain to be ambassador to Chile.

He nominated Edwin C. Wilson of Florida to be minister to Uruguay and Douglas Jenkins of South Carolina to be minister to Bolivia. The president nominated Max O'Rell Truitt of Missouri to be a member of the U. S. Maritime Commission for six years from September 28, 1938.

## 42 Passenger Plane Flies to Washington

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UP).—The 42-passenger airplane DC-3 landed at Bolling Field at 1:02 P.M. EST. today after a flight from Newark airport with a capacity passenger list.

## YUGOSLAV REGENT ENDS BERLIN VISIT

**Hitler Uses Prince Paul to Tie Belgrade to Axis' War Aims**

BERLIN, June 5 (UP).—Hitler and Prince Regent Paul of Yugoslavia were reported today to have discussed a German-Yugoslav treaty of "non-aggression" in a five-hour conference before Prince Paul ended his eight-day visit and departed for Dresden.

Informed Nazis said the long conference was an "important" one and indicated that it dealt with proposals to bring the Belgrade government into closer relationship with the Rome-Berlin Axis.

A communique tonight said that Hitler and Prince Paul, and the foreign ministers of Germany and Yugoslavia, "covered all questions concerning both countries in a friendly spirit."

Germany and Yugoslavia, it was announced, have agreed to "deepen their relations" on the basis of "trusting" friendship and close collaboration uniting Yugoslavia with both the Reich and neighboring Italy.

Prince Paul went to the chancellery for luncheon and remained there until 6:30, an hour before he and his wife, Princess Olga, left Berlin. Hitler, Field Marshal Hermann von Goering, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and other government officials bade them goodbye at the station.

Germany will sign "non-aggression" pacts Wednesday with Latvia and Estonia after weeks of negotiations.

The "neutralizing" of the two Baltic countries is regarded by Nazis as an important victory, since they lie strategically along the Soviet Union's western boundary.

Germany already has a "non-aggression" agreement with Lithuania and last week signed a similar pact with her northern neighbor Denmark.

## Parachutists Make 5-Mile Leap In USSR

**29 Set World's Record for Mass Jump; Use Oxygen Masks**

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, June 5.—The highest mass altitude jump in the history of aviation—almost five miles—was performed yesterday by 29 Red Army parachutists in the North Caucasus military region yesterday.

The temperature at this altitude was four degrees above zero Fahrenheit.

The parachutists, wearing oxygen respirators, dropped from two heavy transport planes at about the same moment. The flight was hailed today as one of the greatest achievements of the Red Army parachutists.

A near-tragedy was averted by parachutist Shchukin, one of the best-known jumpers in the Soviet Union, who had his oxygen mask and a fur boot ripped off by a parachute strap. Shchukin quickly put the dangling tube from the respirator in his mouth and thrust the foot threatened by freezing into his remaining fur boot, and successfully finished the jump.

Despite difficult weather conditions and a strong wind which threatened to sweep the parachutists past their objective, all landed at their designated landing point.

## Art Shields, Home After Escaping Franco Trap, Says Spain 'Bides Time'

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other experiences in years of reporting, which taught him that the hotter a situation becomes, the cooler one's head must be.

And it was a cool, carefully planned scheme that got him out of the Madrid Police Headquarters where he had spent fifty sleepless and virtually footless hours in the hands of the Casada betrayers, who had arrested him along with others in the Madrid Communist Party headquarters.

How he wangled the blood-mad guards of the Casada to walk him, under armed escort, right to the door of the American Embassy, thinking they were taking him to his lodging where they expected to find his baggage with hoped-for "incriminating documents"—and how for ten minutes his life hung in precarious balance one step from freedom at the gate of the Embassy, is a story that will be long remembered by Daily Worker readers.

After Art was safely out of Spain, he journeyed to France where he studied the looming war danger and the tightening resistance to it by the French masses, and then he

## Thousands Welcome Soviet Seamen Freed From Franco Prisons

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, June 5.—More than 10,000 persons crowded the piers in Odessa harbor on the Black Sea yesterday to greet 95 Soviet sailors released from Franco's prisons.

After seven months of imprisonment following their abduction by Franco pirates in the Mediterranean Sea, the sailors were released by persistent efforts of the Soviet Government.

The sailors formed the crews of the Soviet freighter Katayama, Teurapa and Max Heltz, which were taken into illegal custody by fascist pirate-ships while they were carrying cargo belonging to British and French firms over a route approved by the Nyon anti-piracy conference.

## Pope's Munich Plan Seen As Peril to Paris

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) PARIS, June 5.—Efforts by Pope Pius XII to sponsor a five-power Munich at the expense of Poland were strongly opposed here today as endangering the national security of France.

The Pope, it was learned, will send, despite official denials, diplomatic notes to Berlin, Warsaw, Paris, Rome and London. The Polish and German Nazi governments will be asked for "concrete suggestions" for "settlement" of the Danzig problem, and Paris and Rome will be called on to begin negotiations on the Suez Canal, Djibouti and Tunisia.

British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain "has far too great a predilection for the appeasement policy not to see that the papal initiative means revival of this policy," Paul Nizan, noted foreign editor of the democratic evening paper, Ce Soir, commented today.

### WARNS OF NEW MUNICH

"It is clear that Franco-British diplomacy has been conducting negotiations with the U.S.S.R. in the hope that something would happen to prevent a final agreement."

"If we are not watchful, a gesture from Rome may be the long sought-for pretext for sabotage of European security and starting once more the Munich policy of rewarding the aggressor."

Important light of the significance of the Pope's "anxiety" at the prospect of conclusion of an Anglo-French-Soviet pact was given by French General Staff officers in "don't-name-me" interviews.

High officers of the General Staff have not hesitated to make it known that they would not be responsible for the vital defenses of the country if the Munichers bring about a five-power conference without the Soviet Union along the lines suggested by the Pope.

Although anti-Soviet maneuvers over the weekend brought officially inspired reports of the likelihood of a Soviet pact within the next three weeks, an attempt is being made to revive the previous optimism. Stories of possibilities of the pact of the past this week are no nearer the truth, and are meant to hide the desperate effort of the French "Fifth Column" to sabotage formation of a peace bloc.

Observers considered symptomatic the omission by Premier Edouard Daladier of mention of the Soviet Union in his speech to the Radical Party Executive yesterday, coinciding as it does with the drive for a second Munich.

Despite the opposition that the papal initiative for another Munich at the expense of Poland has aroused, supporters of the Munich policy and "peaceful settlement of the Polish question" still hope that British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will slip through some kind of knitting of European security along this line.

## CHINESE HOLD MAJOR ENEMY PUSH IN NORTH

**Japanese Throw Heavy Reinforcements Into Line in Shansi**

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) CHUNGKING, China, June 5.—A major campaign has gotten under way in western Shansi province, Chinese military dispatches said today, with Chinese tenaciously resisting strong Japanese units attempting to advance westward toward the Yellow River.

Heavy reinforcements were moved into position on the Chungyang-Lishih sector southwest of Taiyuan from the Japanese bases in Taiyuan, Twikuy and Fengyang. These units were expected to carry the brunt of invasion of Shensi province, on the west bank of the Yellow River.

The Japanese, after netting initial gains, were halted at Lishih and in the sector to the south of Lishih. Bitter fighting continues along the entire front.

Japanese warplanes are actively aiding their land forces, bombing Chinese positions all along the Yellow River.

The difficulties faced by the Japanese, however, were illustrated by news that a Japanese-controlled detachment of more than 500 Chinese soldiers revolted last Saturday on receiving orders to attack Chinese guerrillas in the Chungtiao-shan Mountains, and joined the Chinese troops they were sent to fight after a battle with Japanese forces.

## High Court Rules Against Mayor Hague

(Continued from Page 1)

litical boss. The organizations branded him a dictator.

Justice Hugo L. Black concurred with Roberts. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, who was absent because of illness, wrote a separate opinion agreeing with sections of Roberts' decision and another by Justice Harlan F. Stone, who disagreed with the premises on which the majority decision was based. Justice Stanley F. Reed concurred with Stone, Justices Pierce Butler and James C. McReynolds voted separately to sustain Hague.

The bitterly contested case highlighted the final decision a day before the court recessed for the summer.

In other important cases the justices upheld constitutionality of the Federal Milk Marketing agreements in two cases which found the tribunals divided 5 to 4 and 6 to 3, and ruled that the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution still is legally open to ratification. The latter decision was reached by a 7 to 2 decision which elicited four separate opinions from the justices.

In the Hague decision, the tribunal modified lower court injunctions against Hague, principally on technical grounds, but made it clear that it considers Hague guilty of promulgating ordinances which deprived citizens of their civil rights.

Such methods, Roberts said, can "be made the instrument of arbitrary suppression of free expression of views on national affairs."

The case came to the high court on appeal by Hague from the injunction which was granted by Federal District Judge William Clark, of Newark, N. J., who has been elevated to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals which affirmed his action.

The two organizations took action after Jersey City police refused to allow their representatives to speak in the municipality or distribute literature.

Wide publicity was given the controversy when former Reps. John T. Bernard, F. L. and Jerry O'Connell, D. Mont., were followed in attempts to speak in Hague's domain. O'Connell was escorted out of town by police.

Roberts said that the ordinance enabled the Jersey City director of safety to refuse a speaking permit on "his mere opinion" that riots would be prevented, which was clearly illegal in view of the fact that the meetings in question were for the purpose of discussing the National Labor Relations Act.

The justices changed the lower court's decree in two respects. They ruled that the city's ordinance prohibiting distributions of leaflets and handbills is unconstitutional. The Circuit Court had attempted to formulate conditions under which such literature could be disseminated.

Secondly, they held that the ordinance regulating public gatherings also is void, and that the decree should have fully prohibited its enforcement. The circuit tribunal had prescribed the manner in which it should be administered.

In the milk case, Justice Stanley F. Reed read the principal majority opinion and was joined by Justices Harlan F. Stone, Hugo L. Black, Felix Frankfurter and William O. Douglas.

The minority was comprised of Justices Owen J. Roberts, James C. McReynolds, Butler and Hughes.

## Two Fighters for Liberty



Tom Mooney and Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, greet each other at a reception tendered to the latter last Friday at the Hotel Moritz by the American Writers Congress.

## Rockland County Citizens Demand Action Against Bund

The Citizens Committee of Rockland County, representing the people of the county, will appear before the Board of Supervisors this morning, to urge immediate action against the threat by the German-American Bund to establish a camp site in the area.

The committee, composed of the American Legion commander in Rockland County, the commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the secretary of the YMCA, leading political figures, and other prominent citizens, have secured 3,000 signatures protesting the establishment of a camp site on the estate of Joseph Naughton in Central Nyack.

Sharp resentment and overwhelming demands that the Board of Supervisors enforce the recently passed Hanley-Beck Bill banning the wearing of Nazi uniforms or the establishment of "private armies" in the state have been registered openly in the county.

German-American citizens in the county, who represent nearly 50 per cent of its population, have joined with the committee to root out and ban any activities or establishment of camp headquarters by the Nazis in the county.

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# New York State Mayors Denounce Legislature for Relief Cuts

## Hear Cities Must Curb All Improvements

### Head of Association Says Danger Point Has Been Reached

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 5 (UP).—Mayor Charles D. Osborne of Auburn opened the 13th annual meeting of the New York State Conference of Mayors today, with an attack upon the state legislature for failing to provide sufficient unemployment relief funds.

Osborne said city and village governments have had to continue operating on an emergency basis during the last year because there "has developed no definite policy on relief and the shifting of revenues and activities among governments."

"The revenue problem today overshadows all other local government issues," he added. "Placing local welfare work on a permanent and pay-as-you-go basis and reducing the real property tax burden are as far away as they were a year ago."

Osborne also criticized the legislature for withholding action on a bill giving cities power to reorganize unbalanced local pension systems, asserting:

"Failure of the legislature to act on the pension problem means perpetuation of the present unbalanced system in 22 cities and 16 villages with unwarranted special benefits for favored minorities at the price of exhaustion of the municipal borrowing power, impairment of municipal credit, cessation of necessary public improvements, curtailment of essential services, unwarranted salary reductions and increased taxing and borrowing power for municipalities."

Discussing finances, Osborne said that "the cities collectively have exhausted all except 20 per cent of their constitutional borrowing power because of the new constitutional restrictions and the condition of the real estate market."

## Terminal Cab Head Admits Moran Bribe

BURGE M. Seymour, co-owner of the Terminal Taxicab System, testified at the bribery trial of Edward S. Moran, Jr., of Brooklyn, yesterday that he had paid the former assemblyman "between \$15,000 and \$16,000" to look after the company's interests in the same legislature.

Seymour also testified that he had arranged for the payment of an additional \$20,000 by Levin Rank, head of the Parmelee Taxicab System, to Moran.

Moran, formerly a member of the Assembly Committee on Insurance, has contended the sums were fees for legal services. The state charged that Moran, in his strategic legislative position, sought to pass laws favoring the city's two largest taxicab companies to the detriment of the smaller companies and independent cabbies.

Pressed to explain the exact nature of the services Moran was expected to perform, Seymour said he did not know precisely. The money, he said, was paid in cash at Moran's request.

He said that the two taxicab companies wanted special legislation on insurance, lower gasoline taxes and a restriction on the number of cabs allowed on the streets. He said that he and his partner, Daniel G. Arnsperg, were convinced after a series of talks with Moran that he could get them what they wanted.

## Food Stamp Plan Goes Into Effect In Dayton; Second to Get Benefits

8,000 on Relief Find Value of Food Dollars Multiplied; Merchants Aided

DAYTON, O., June 5 (UP).—The Federal government's plan to put surplus food commodities into the market baskets of relief clients had its second test today. The experimental "food stamp" plan, already tried in Rochester, N. Y., was extended to Dayton's 8,000 more persons receiving relief.

Walter Costello, city relief administrator, said the 1,500 of the family heads registered for the surplus food distribution plan started benefiting by the purchase this morning. A staff of 30 handled the stamp sales.

Among the first served were about 700 WPA workers, 500 direct relief clients, and 300 public assistance wards.

The distribution plan was the same in Dayton as in Rochester, excepting that it

was administered by Dayton relief officials rather than by the Federal government.

Among 15 officials who came here to observe the operation of the plan were Guy S. Allen, chief disbursing officer of the United States Treasury, and James S. Allen, head of the Stamp Division of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

The plan is this: WPA workers, city relief clients, and those receiving or eligible to receive some form of public assistance will receive free blue stamps, worth 25 cents each, which may be used at groceries or bakeries to obtain surplus foods.

The value of the food stamp plan to Dayton's commercial blood stream was estimated by Costello at about \$100,000 a month.

## B'klyn Bar Assn. to Meet For Action on Geoghan

(Continued from Page 1)

great expense to the taxpayers; and WHEREAS, the pending investigation of official corruption in Kings County and the resulting indictments of three Assistant District Attorneys have impaired public confidence in the office of District Attorney:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, as follows:

That William F. X. Geoghan, District Attorney of Kings County, should resign his official position to the end that public confidence in the administration of criminal law in Kings County be restored; and

That, by adopting this resolution the Brooklyn Bar Association does not impugn the personal integrity and honor of Mr. Geoghan; and

That a copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to Mr. Geoghan. Later in the day Mayor LaGuardia asserted that despite the acquittal of former Justice George W. Martin on the bribery charges, charges of judicial misconduct brought by him before Governor Lehman still stand.

"The acquittal of Judge Martin has nothing to do with the specific charges of judicial misconduct filed with the Governor. As far as I am concerned I have done my duty by placing these charges with the Governor. The responsibility rests there."

Meanwhile, on other fronts of the sweeping probe of corruption, Special Prosecutor Amen made it clear to reporters that the case against County Judge George W. Martin by no means ended with the dismissal of criminal bribery charges against the jurist late Saturday night.

AMEN'S REMOVAL ACTION

"We are considering whether or not," he declared yesterday, "removal proceedings should be instituted against Judge Martin. In this connection, we will go further into everything brought out in the trial, as well as other matters."

Amen had reference to testimony by various witnesses that Judge Martin settled a \$10,000 judgment against him, owned by the failed Bank of the United States, by paying only \$800.

The settlement was arranged by Max Whitman, an employee of the defunct bank, and a Samuel Rapp, whose role is not clear at present. The two men subsequently received lunacy commission assignments from Judge Martin, Rapp getting 10 plums, and Whitman 23 assignments, each worth \$250.

Another factor in the removal proceedings is the fact that

ling judge's association with Lawrence J. Friedman, high pressure automobile salesman, who as foreman of a Special Grand Jury investigating sales tax delinquencies, conveniently neglected to investigate his own concern, the Ace Automobile Company.

It has been disclosed that Friedman was the recipient of lunacy commissions from Martin to the tune of \$6,000 from 1933 to 1938. During this period Judge Martin received nearly \$600 in loans from the Ace concern and purchased several automobiles at special "discounts."

If removal proceedings are initiated, it is expected to come from one of the two Amen extraordinary Grand Jurors who will file a presentment with the Governor.

The Governor could then either: dismiss the charges forthwith; or hold a personal preliminary hearing and then file the complaint with the Senate; or forward the charges to the Senate directly. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is necessary to remove a judge under such circumstances.

## Surplus Witch Hunt Fails to Budge Hodson

After a furious exchange with Councilman Abner Surples, Republican chairman of a partially bogged down relief witch hunt committee, Welfare Commissioner William Hodson flatly refused to answer questions fired at him in a relief committee hearing yesterday concerning a special welfare fund raised annually through ball games of the Police and Fire Departments.

The committee, packed with anti-administration reactionaries, voted to cite Hodson for contempt and, Richard J. Berry, committee attorney, threatened to ask a Supreme Court Justice for a necessary judgment.

Hodson stuck to his guns, however, in face of Surples's assertion that the City Charter provides for removal of officials who refuse to answer questions asked by councilman committee that might incriminate them.

He insisted that the Police and Fire fund, which is distributed to various welfare and charity organizations each year by the Mayor, is not a city fund and that the committee had no right to question him concerning it.

"You should call the Mayor to answer questions about that special account," Hodson told the committee.

Lawyer Barry replied that he would but didn't say when he would be prepared to take on LaGuardia, who is expected to be a pretty tough order for the committee.

Berry later amazed political observers at the hearing by stating he expected to grill the Mayor for two days during the course of the Surples witch hunt.

## Mrs. John Roosevelt Reported Improving

BOSTON, June 5 (UP).—The condition of Mrs. John Roosevelt, 22, wife of the President's youngest son, was described as "very satisfactory" today.

Mrs. Roosevelt, the former Anne Clark, was confirmed to Richardson House of the Boston Lying-in Hospital, where her first child, a boy, died at birth Friday.

## NMU Forces To Meet On Tanker Strike

### East, Gulf Parley on Thurs. to Map Plans on 6-Week Walkout

Leaders of the CIO National Maritime Union announced a marshaling of its Eastern seaboard and Gulf forces for Thursday, where the status of the six-week-old tanker strike against four major oil companies will be considered, and strike strategy considered, it was announced.

The conference will include the N. M. U. port agents from New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Marcus Hook, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville, Corpus Christi, Galveston, Houston, Mobile, Port Arthur and New Orleans.

Meanwhile, Joseph Curran, president of the maritime union, was scheduled to make a radio address here tonight, over radio station WMCA on "The Standard Oil From the Ludlow Massacre to the Tanker Strike."

The Standard Oil Co. is the biggest of the four tanker fleets being struck by the N. M. U. Approximately 4,000 tankers are striking for a new contract with improved conditions.

Union officials prepared today to meet with representatives of the Bulk Carriers Corporation, at 80 Broadway, to sign a contract with that shipping line, which operates eight vessels.

Negotiations, in the meantime, were underway between the N.M.U. and the Pan-American Line, operating seven ships, and the B. L. Line, running two ships.

Since the beginning of the tanker walkout, the union has signed contracts with the Kellogg Steamship Co., the Pennsylvania Shipping Co., owning 16 vessels, and the Gulf Refining Co., operating 32 tankers. The pact has been submitted to the union seamen for ratification.

The N. M. U. announced tentatively last night that the trial of Jerome King, suspended national secretary-treasurer of the union, had been set for today. King, along with a group of others, were suspended by the membership accusing the group of working in conjunction with shipowners to disrupt the union.

The trial is scheduled to be held at N. M. U. headquarters at 128 Eleventh Ave.

## 9 Scouts, Two Others Hurt in Fair Train Wreck

LAKE HOPATONG, N. J., June 5 (UP).—Eleven persons, including seven Girl Scouts and two Boy Scouts, returning from the New York World's Fair, were recovering today from injuries suffered when their excursion train struck a freight train.

More than 700 passengers on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad excursion cars were shaken. The scouts were from Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Richard Kerney, of Kingston, Pa., a flagman, and Samuel Shorbaugh, of Stateford, Pa., the conductor, both employees on the freight train, suffered bruises and lacerations.

U. S. Drinks Less Beer

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UP).—The commerce department reported today that per capita consumption of beer in the United States last year was 12.86 gallons, compared with 20 gallons average for the five-year period preceding the world war.

## Shirley Just Strums



SHIRLEY TEMPLE FURNISHES THE MUSIC: The juvenile motion picture star plays the ukulele while her Hawaiian friend, Audrey McKeague, does the hula hula on the beach near Honolulu, where Shirley is spending a vacation.

## Mayor Brands Nudist Show 'Cheap Publicity'

Branding a nudity contest held in the World's Fair Cuban Village last week as "a bid for cheap publicity," Mayor LaGuardia, sitting as a committing magistrate, yesterday sentenced three sponsors of the show to workhouse terms and imposed fines for disorderly conduct.

He suspended the sentences but warned the defendants that their shows would be under the watchful eyes of the police and if the offensive exhibitions are repeated the penalties will be enforced.

Those convicted for operating the show to elect "the World's Fair Miss Nude" were: Harry R. Dash, 18 E. 41st St., president of the Cuban Village concession. Samuel J. Friedman and Robert Nevins, 50 E. 42nd St., publicity agents.

IMPOSES SENTENCES

Dash was given a 15 day workhouse sentence and Friedman and Nevins were ordered by the Mayor to pay fines of \$50 and serve three days in jail. The Mayor withdrew the sentences and placed the men on their good behavior.

The case grew out of an exhibition in the amusement zone of the Fair last Wednesday night where two women were arrested by Queens County Sheriff

## Report on Squalus Says Heroism 'By All' Saved Lives of 33

### Rear Admiral Cole, Directing Raising of Sub, Declares Crew's Efficiency Prevented More Deaths; Lauds 'Initiative' of 'All Hands'

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UP).—Only personal heroism, efficiency and initiative "by all hands" during rescue operations prevented more than 26 men being carried to a watery grave in the sinking of the submarine Squalus off the New England coast, Rear Admiral Cyrus W. Cole, commandant of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, said tonight in his official report on the disaster.

The report did not go into the probable cause of the accident which occurred two weeks ago tomorrow, but it was understood that one along such lines has been prepared by Lieut. O. F. Naquin, commanding officer of the Squalus. The Navy, which is said to have Naquin's version, will withhold its pending appointment of a formal court of inquiry.

Cole dealt primarily with rescue operations and said that the performance of both men and material "undoubtedly had much to do with the success" in using the Navy's nine-ton diving bell to bring 33 of the sunken submarine's 59 crew members to the surface alive and well. Cole at present is directing the raising of the submarine, a slow and uncertain task which may take a long time.

His report coincided with the British Parliament's clamor for a legislative investigation into the British Admiralty to save 99 men aboard. The British navy does not possess rescue apparatus similar to the American diving bell.

"One might expect something like this from Mayor's home town," LaGuardia said when he came down in front of his Summer City Hall to say hello to the girls.

"When you go back tell Mayor Maverick you've seen a small town, not quite as big as San Antonio, and say I want to send my love to him."

When the Mayor learned that the girls would have to walk a couple of miles back to Court of Peace in the Fair, he mobilized every car at City Hall, including a police emergency truck, his own car and a reporter's car.

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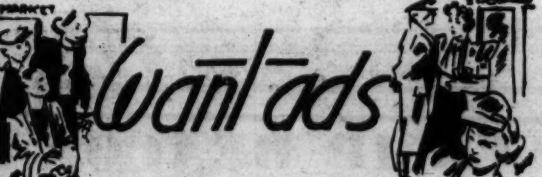
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 95 times ..... 9.50  
 96 times ..... 9.60  
 97 times ..... 9.70  
 98 times ..... 9.80  
 99 times ..... 9.90  
 100 times ..... 10.00

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## Mayor to Ask Rescinding of School Cut

984 Teachers Face Loss  
of Jobs; Mayor Hits  
False Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

wholesale slashing of the educational budget by the Republican-controlled Legislature.

Wheeler B. Preston, president of the United Parents Association, with 200 affiliates in the city, speaking for all mothers and fathers, declared that "it is still not too late" to obtain the necessary funds to maintain the schools.

"The seriousness of the cut in State aid to education, warned of repeatedly by teachers and parents, was revealed Sunday when the Board of Education made public its revised budget for the coming year.

New York City has been deprived of \$5,300,000 as a result of the cut. Communities throughout the state are faced with similarly acute threats to their school systems. In all \$10,000,000 in State aid was cut.

Wheeler, commenting on the proposed budget, which will be acted on June 14, said that James Marshall, president of the Board of Education "has taken the only possible step under the circumstances.

"I recognize that those services for which no State aid whatever has been received must be the first to go.

"This backward step must be deplored by every man and woman interested in the welfare of children.

"It is still not too late to approach the Governor and the Mayor in the hope that they will take steps to rectify the situation."

The proposed budget calls for the abolition of kindergartens, dismissal of 984 teachers, elimination of evening schools, community and recreational centers, etc., for which the Board placed responsibility upon the Legislature.

### AFL EXPRESSES ALARM

The Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, through Thomas J. Lyons, president, expressed "alarm" at any curtailment which he said would do "injury to the children and families of the working people."

Lyons said that "quick action will prevent the imposition of hardships" on workers and their children who would be deprived of vocational training, evening classes, and an adequate number of teachers.

Allen S. Haywood, president of the State Industrial Union Council, CIO, accused the "Republican-controlled Legislature" of being responsible for the proposed budget because they "ruthlessly cut social services."

The cut will mean "an unwarranted burden" on workers and their children Haywood said. He announced that he was calling on all CIO members to urge the Governor to call a special session of the State Legislature immediately so that the "crippling of the public school system will be prevented."

Students, through the Metropolitan Committee for Intercollegiate Cooperation and the City-Wide Student Committee to Save the Evening Schools, also demanded a special session.

### THREAT TO DEMOCRACY

The Metropolitan Committee represents the Student Christian Movement, National Student Federation, American Student Union, Inter-City College Student Council, Board, Metropolitan College Newspaper Association and American Youth Congress.

Miss Jean Horie, its executive secretary, declared the threat of democracy contained in any cut to the school system. She also said that the stopping of appointments to teaching positions would mean curtailment of occupational opportunities for young persons.

"We are trying to persuade Governor Lehman to call a special session to restore the cuts, without waiting for a court decision on the budget recently passed by the Legislature," she said.

The City-wide Student Committee, backed by high school principals, educational leaders and public officials has called a mass meeting for Friday night in Peter Stuyvesant High School, 345 E. 15th St., to protest the threat to the 38,000 evening high school students.

Earlier in the day, the United Parents Association will speak at 1:30 P.M. over Station WNYC to urge more funds for schools.

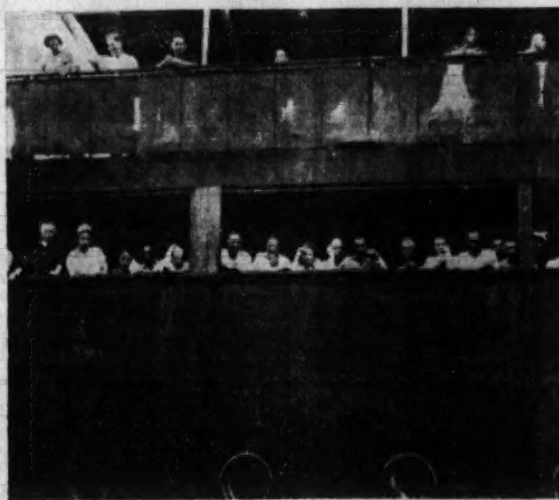
The Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations plans a coast to coast broadcast over the red network of NBC on Wednesday at 6 P.M., revealing the dangers involved in cutting educational facilities.

The program will portray the difficulties of an immigrant mother in seeking to learn English and Americanism when she is barred from attending night school. It will also reveal the plight of a child becoming a delinquent as a result of overcrowded classes.

The Joint Committee plans a city-wide advertising campaign calling on the public to appeal to Governor Lehman for a special session. Dr. Frank D. Whalen, chairman, said that the Joint Committee has not given up "hope of averting the situation."

The Teachers Union, Local 5, yesterday urged maintenance of the status quo through September while pressure is exerted for a special session. The union is conducting a state-wide campaign to force a supplementary appropriation.

## REFUGEES FIND A HAVEN IN CUBA



One of the many launches which circled around the German liner St. Louis in Havana harbor to talk to friends and relatives among the 907 Jewish refugees who had been barred from entering Cuba, but who will now, by the latest Cuban decree, be given permission to land. Other photo shows some of the 907 German-Jewish refugees lining the deck of the German steamer St. Louis. President Bru has revoked his earlier decree and will permit a temporary haven in Cuba for the refugees.

## Warehouse Strikers Stick By Demands

Union Meets With  
Bosses Under SLRB  
Auspices

### BULLETIN

Striking warehousemen, through their negotiating committee last night flatly rejected an offer from the Cold Storage Warehousemen's Association for a 40-hour week, at \$35 pay.

Ben Cunningham, secretary-treasurer of Local 818, said the 40-hour week was "lame" and could be spread over six days instead of five, as demanded by the strikers.

Intervention of the State Mediation Board, under the direction of Mr. William H. Davis resulted in the employers and spokesmen for Local 818, and affiliates of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, coming together at the board's downtown offices yesterday where the two proposals were made by the association.

The warehousemen walked out Friday when the association turned down the union's terms of a new contract, which proposed a reduction of weekly working hours from 44 to 40 and the maintenance of the former wage scale of \$35 weekly.

### ASSN. REJECTS OFFERS

When the employers refused the hours reduction demand, the union offered to continue the 44-hour week schedule providing wages were increased to \$40.

Both terms were refused by the Cold Storage Warehousemen's Association, and the walkout, affecting 1,500 workers was called.

The parley at the State Mediation Board got under way yesterday at 1:30 P.M. Representing the union were Ben Cunningham, secretary-treasurer, Robert Crimmings and Patrick Sullivan, executive board members of Local 818.

The storage owners were represented by Alex Mott, chairman for the association's labor committee, Frank A. O'Hara, secretary, and T. A. Adams, Jr.

Mr. Cunningham, in a telegram to Mayor LaGuardia on Sunday, asked him to appoint a representative to work with the strikers in order to insure adequate shipment of supplies to city hospitals and institutions. At the same time, the union official warned that unless the strikers' demands are met, the walkout would spread to A. F. of L. longshoremen and engineers.

### Bank Deposits Grow

WASHINGTON, June 5. (UP)—Deposits in its member banks have soared to an all time record of \$16,700,000,000 about \$1,000,000,000 more than the previous high reached in 1936, the board of governors of the federal reserve system announced today.

## Teamsters Win Lehman's Veto On Bewley Anti-Strike Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

col 807, I.B.T., said that the "public exposure drive" by the union was directed particularly against those Senators and Assemblymen who were elected with labor's support.

### OFFICIALS HAIL VICTORY

George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Thomas J. Lyons, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and state organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, hailed Governor Lehman's veto of the vicious anti-labor Bewley Bill when word was received of the Governor's action.

In a joint statement the two AFL officials said:

"The citizens of the State of New York have reason to rejoice that the efforts of the anti-labor members of the Legislature to enact such a vile

## Tom Mooney Pleads For Unity to Win in 1940

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting, opened the session. He said that the tribute to Mooney was but a signal for an ever-widening fight in behalf of Warren K. Billings. "The men of the AFL and CIO," he declared, "have given their pledge for the freedom of Billings."

The huge crowd loudly applauded as nine nurses, members of Local 203 of the State, County and Municipal Workers, marched in white uniforms to the platform to greet Mooney.

The Clan-na-na-na Irish Pipes Band got a "big hand" as they played "All the Way to Galway."

A solemn moment during the meeting was the one-minute silent tribute to Frank P. Walsh, noted Catholic layman active in Mooney's behalf, who died recently.

Mooney spoke as a member of Local 164 of the International Moulders Union, AFL, which he joined when he was 19. "It is now possible to solve this problem, but it can be done only by sitting down and talking it over and staying there until the job is done."

"First: Unity is necessary. There is great danger that in the elections of 1940, a part of Labor may be fighting on one side and another on the other side; and if such a situation came about the people might lose all the gains that have been made in the last six years in progressive government and in social legislation, the most advanced legislation passed in this country in 75 years."

"Second: Unity is practical. There is no technical reason why the new and the old cannot be adjusted; there is room and need for both forms of labor organization—both the industrial and the craft form."

"Third: Unity is wanted. Fully 95 per cent of the officers and members of all labor organizations want unity; I myself would feel insulted if anyone were to say that the A. F. of L. to which I have given my entire life was not in favor of unity; and the other sections of the labor movement are for unity too."

"And I might give as a fourth reason, somewhat in the spirit of President Roosevelt's remarks—that we must have unity of Labor because of the great danger to the very nation itself in these critical times."

Allan Haywood, regional director of the CIO, declared in his address that "labor must not sit back and permit technicalities from preventing the release of Billings." He said the CIO "joins with the AFL in this fight."

Harry van Arsdale, head of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, hailed Mooney's activity in behalf of labor unity.

James Carey, secretary of the CIO, lashed the hypocritical lamentations of big business of lack of "confidence" in the New Deal administration and pointed out that labor must fight back with the same kind of "confidence" that Mooney has always had in the labor forces of America.

James Lynch, head of the Compressed Air Workers, Local 147 of the AFL, told the audience that when news of Mooney's pardon reached the world the "underground workers dropped their tools and tore out of their dugouts to celebrate."

Newbold Morris, citing Michael Quill, Transport Union president and City Council member as the type of representative that was needed for the people said: "The best men of New York City are not sent to prison. We put them in the City Council and give them responsibility."

Michael Quill spoke as an Irishman and a Catholic who refuses to be stampeded by the propaganda of the reactionaries. He said that he was "sorry Mother Mooney was not here" and paid tribute to the 22 years of activity of labor to bring about their meeting in behalf of Mooney.

Other speakers were Miguel Garriga, vice-president of AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union and Dorothy Kenyon, ALP Municipal Court magistrate.

## Tom Mooney Pleads For Unity to Win in 1940

and persistence and everlasting faith of you men and women of the American labor movement and the American people.

"I was pardoned by the act of the whole people of California, who went to the polls last November and voted that Tom Mooney be free."

"Governor Culbert L. Olsen was carried to victory in the Democratic Party primaries and then in the election, with the united support of the American Federation of Labor and the CIO, and the four great Railroad Brotherhoods; and the farmers and the small business people, on a platform for the common interests of the people including the pledge to pardon Tom Mooney as an act of justice to an innocent man."

"I feel that my freedom is due first of all to the unity of the A. F. of L. and CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods. But it was also something more than this. It could not have happened but for the great political awakening of the people all over the country that re-elected President Roosevelt and inspired the people of California with new hope and confidence in democracy, and brought the New Deal to California. The growth of the labor movement influences the political life of the country, and makes possible many things that were never possible before."

"And now that I am out I come to you, people of the great City of New York, and ask you to help me to finish the fight that began 23 years ago in California. The fight is not over as long as Warren Billings remains in prison."

Referring to American Democracy Mooney lashed at the fascist General Moseley.

"I ask you here to join with me now in giving your solemn pledge that you also, together with me, will not rest a single day until Warren Billings is free. Will you do it?"

"All of the terrible years of false imprisonment have not caused me to lose my faith in American institutions when they are democratically controlled and administered by the American people. Some people are surprised that after nearly a quarter of a century of unjust imprisonment, during which time all the courts and every institution of justice failed me, I am not embittered, but come out of prison as a defender of American democracy. There is nothing strange about this."

"Today, the powerful, fascist reaction tries to tear down and destroy those rights established and guaranteed by the Constitution. Organized Labor is the best defender of those rights."

"When our Constitution was adopted more than 150 years ago, it was the most revolutionary, basic document that the world had ever seen, aside from the Declaration of Independence. Every amendment that has since been adopted to the Constitution has been a good amendment, leading the country in progress and establishing civil rights, which are more important to working people than any others."

"But our constitutional rights are under attack. Only a few days ago a gigantic conspiracy was exposed in which certain men of wealth are shown to be financing a retired screwball general of the United States Army, for the purpose of overthrowing our democracy, our Constitution and government, as they say, 'until the American people learn how to govern themselves.'"

"The division in the ranks of Labor is one of the greatest dangers to American democracy today and creates a dangerous situation for the coming year, when the American people are facing the crossroads."

"The fact that I am out of prison and standing before you free and well, proves that this can be done."

"Under the New Deal, the Labor Movement has made greater advances than in any preceding period of administration in history. The advances which Labor made are the National Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Act, the Wage-Hour Act, the strengthening of Railroad labor legislation, and the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee—which rooted out spybreaking and espionage activities on the part of great corporations."

Earlier in the day, Mooney was the guest of the local joint executive board, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union and San Francisco International League of America, AFL, at 701 Eighth Ave.

## Coffee Calls on Job Congress to Combat Fascist Legislation

GOP and Tory Democratic 'Economizers' Lashed  
at Right to Work Conference; Delegates  
Buttonhole Congressmen

(Continued from Page 1)

tered in groups representing their respective Congressional districts to hunt up their Congressmen to ask how they stand on the Geyer and Casey-Murray bill.

This was the first step to make the Congressmen feel that they are under the watchful eye of another set of representatives that have been elected from their districts.

Many of the delegations reported favorable sentiment but other Congressmen, hedged with the usual excuse that they wait time to "study" the bills. All of the latter were promised another visit before the week-long Job Congress is over, meanwhile they were presented with a copy of the bills for "study."

### TO MEET MOONEY

The Job Congress today elected a committee to meet Tom Mooney when he arrives here tomorrow.

Acting upon yesterday's resolution to "investigate the investigating committees" of Congress—the Dies and Woodrum Committees and "Baby Dies" Committees in States, the Job Congress today elected 18 investigators. They consist of Representatives of as many organizations in the Congress.

The committee consists of Mortimer Reimer, National Lawyer's Guild; Willard Uphaus, secretary of the National Labor and Religious Foundation; Darwin Messerole, secretary of the National Unemployment League; T. Gilman, San Francisco Work and Security Conference; Dan Dreisen, American Communications Association; Frank Pagano, Dyers Federation, Patterson; Edward Weyne, Kenosha, Wis.; Mario Jorge, Tampa, Cigar Makers of the AFL; Dan Buckley, Labor's Non-Partisan League; Raymond Cedra, Packing House Workers Union; P. N. Belver, Workers Alliance; Gould Weeks, United Cannery and Agricultural Workers; Daniel Atwood, United Federal Workers; Goldie Ervin, National Negro Congress and American Federation of Teachers; Milton Fisher, American Federation of Architects, Engineers, Technicians; Alice White, United Cafeteria Workers.

### CRUSADE FOR RECOVERY

A high point at this afternoon's session was adoption of a resolution setting forth the aims of the Job Congress in relation to unemployment. It declares that "this National Right to Work Congress, representing hundreds of organizations, speaking in the name of the underprivileged and economically insecure millions of this land" has before it the "grave and enormous task of initiating a relentless crusade for national economic recovery."

"Our most urgent task," says the resolution, "is to prevent the Tories from wiping from our national statutes books the laws enacted under the New Deal which have made social progress possible even in the wake of the depression."

Last night was Art and Professional Day at the Job Congress with the main theme in the discussion the threatened death to the Professional and Art projects and what that means to thousands of communities.

The Chairman of the afternoon's session, when the two West Coast Congressmen spoke was Alex Gabrielson, Washington State Representative and one of the group of Alliance Members in that Legislature.

### MENTION OF F.D.R. CHECKED

As Coffee spoke he cheered loud applause and cheers at mention of the President's name and that of Secretary Harold Ickes for their progressive stand, and boos for "a certain Major General" (Moseley) as he denounced the spread of anti-Semitism and Negro baiting.

Democrats should be distinguished as "progressive Democrats, Middle-of-the-Road Democrats and reactionary Democrats," Coffee said.

"It is not enough to elect a nominal Democrat. Find out what kind of a Democrat he is. Judge them by their votes in Congress, not by their lip service when they address your meetings," Coffee said.

Coffee called for unity of the workers Alliance, CIO-AFL and all liberal organizations against the large amount of reactionary legislation which he said, "are only symptoms of the malady of fascism that is spreading."

Giving his own case, or re-election by a greater majority last November, as an example, he said: "I want to remind you that it is possible for a man to advocate liberalism and continue to say in Congress provided he takes care of the needs of his people at home."

He congratulated the Workers

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## Fear Smallpox Spread to 22 More States

Mass Vaccinations Used  
to Check Disease in  
7 Communities

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 5 (UP).—Mass vaccination in Onondaga county towns and villages was ordered today as health officials sought to check the spread of smallpox.

As new cases of the disease appeared in scattered sections of the state, authorities directed that all school children at Geddes, Salina, Dewitt, Onondaga, Vanburen and Lyssander be vaccinated.

H. Burton Doust, Syracuse health commissioner, urged a general vaccination through Onondaga County. He emphasized the need for vaccination of all persons whose occupations calls for them to travel.

The smallpox outbreak began last week at the Onondaga County penitentiary. Since then, 18 cases have been reported in the county, including 12 among inmates of the penitentiary.

The Onondaga county penitentiary was nearly filled due to an order forcing prisoners to remain at least 19 more days after completion of sentences. Superintendent Herbert Paddock asked authorities to send "only serious offenders" to the Central New York prison to relieve the congestion.

### FEAR SPREAD

ALBANY, June 5 (UP).—State Health Department officials feared today that a smallpox outbreak in the Onondaga county penitentiary might spread throughout the state and possible to 22 other states. Already cases had been reported from northern New York and the lower Hudson Valley. Both patients were former inmates who were discharged in the two weeks period before 10 inmates contracted the disease.

After exposure of the entire jail population, 196 prisoners were released at the expiration of their terms. They gave addresses in 22 states and in almost every section of New York.

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For athletes, nature lovers and sports fans we proudly announce four new hand ball courts, 8 tennis courts, beautiful Lake Ellis for swimming and boating. The baseball field lengthened and improved.

Leading figures of the American progressive movement, such as Granville Hicks, Ralph Bales, Dorothy Parker, Langston Hughes will lecture from time to time.

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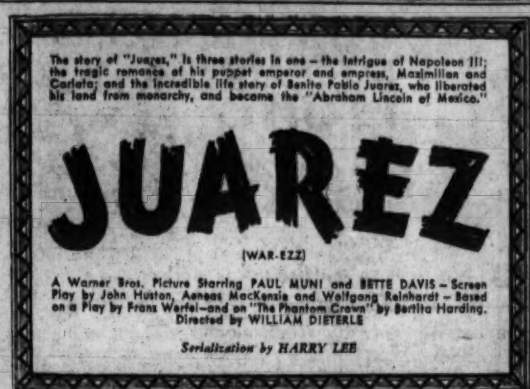
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**THE STORY THUS FAR:** Benito Juarez, a poor Indian, fights his way to the heights in his native Mexico, and in 1841 is elected President. His sympathy with the poor embroils his country in war with France. Napoleon III promises Maximilian and Carlota his support if they accept the position of Emperor and Empress of Mexico. Juarez pursues ruthless warfare against monarchy. Maximilian, who also sympathizes with the poor, tries to win the support of Juarez, but fails. When the Civil War ends in victory for the North, the United States orders Napoleon to remove his armies from Mexico. This leaves Maximilian at the mercy of Juarez. Carlota goes to France to plead for Napoleon's help, and when she fails, for the first time shows symptoms

## CHAPTER X

MAXIMILIAN—still called Emperor of Mexico—stood before the fire in his shadowy study, talking with the court physician. Night again enfolded the castle of Chapultepec, and the vast rooms seemed strangely deserted, now that the Empress Carlota was on the high seas, bound for France and an audience with Napoleon III.

"I am uneasy, Dr. Basch, about my wife!"

"Her letter, when it comes, will dispel all that, Your Majesty!"

"Remember the dream I told you about? Last night I had it again. She was calling my name from the darkness... calling over and over again... as if in terror! My dreams of her had been so comforting! But now, always the dream in which she calls... calls..."

"If, upon retiring, Your Majesty, you try to make your mind a

good night to the child and left him, when Marechal Bazaine, commander of the French forces, entered, followed by an equerry, and with a clash of spurs. "I am intruding against Your Majesty's orders!" he said. "Very well, I am intruding. But it is my duty! I tell you, as a soldier, that your fight is lost! Four enemy armies are converging on you. The Em-



"What news of Maximilian?"

blank... try to think of nothing as it were... I believe that..."

The best of hearing drums broke the stillness.

"Listen, Basch, the last of the French troops are on the march!"

"Yes, and with them a number of our first Mexican families... the erstwhile members of Your Majesty's cabinet!"

Maximilian summoned a footman and commanded that all windows fronting on the plaza be immediately shuttered. And order the guard to let no one enter or leave the palace," he said, "until the troops have passed."

A French column in full marching order was passing, followed by a line of coaches, one of them heavily laden with padlocked coffers, jewels, cases, trunks and other luggage. Between the slats of the shutters Dr. Basch saw the procession, and smiled with bitterness as he saw, reclining on the treasure coach, the elegant figure of Senor Jose Maria Manuel de Montez, the messenger who had borne the hypocritical offer of Napoleon to Maximilian and Carlota in far-away Miramar. The martial music reached its height.

"I hope I never hear it again," sighed Maximilian, and turned and went to the nursery where tiny Prince Augustin knelt by his bed, saying his prayers: "Blessed St. Christopher, who watches over all travelers in peril upon land or deep water... preserve, I beseech thee, the person of Her Majesty, my mother, and bring her safely home! How soon will she be back, Papa?"

"Soon, Augustin, very soon, I hope..."

Maximilian had scarcely bade

pire is doomed, Your Majesty!"

"We shall not explain our reasons for remaining here!"

Bazaine saluted and left. A page entered with a sheaf of letters, which Maximilian scanned hastily. "Nothing here from Her Majesty!" he exclaimed and went over them again. He tore open an envelope and read the contents of the letter. "Basch," he asked, his face pale as death, "have you ever heard of a Dr. Riedel of Vienna?"

"I have indeed!" exclaimed the physician, unsuspectingly. "He is the most celebrated specialist in mental diseases in all Europe!"

Maximilian raised his hands to cover his face and the letter fluttered to the floor. Reading it, the doctor understood the Emperor's agony.

The Governor's palace at San Luis Potosi was decorated with bunting and flags of the Republic. An escort of soldiery led the way and as the plain carriage of the President followed, frantic crowds shouted "Viva Juarez!"

"I do not like to hear them acclaiming me," the leader said to the aides who rode with him, "the same instinct moves them to hail an emperor! What news of Maximilian?"

"Some say that he may abdicate; some that he himself intends to take to the field!"

At his desk in the palace, Juarez dipped quill in ink and wrote:

"Maximilian von Habsburg: Once before, I addressed you, telling you to leave Mexico and never to return in the role of Emperor. Now I tell you to leave Mexico or die.—Benito Juarez."

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

# American History Lives on Canvases Of Our Own Painters

Showing of 300 Years of American Life at Metropolitan Museum Is Notable Exhibit in Growth of Democracy

By Michael Kantor

A visitor to the World of Tomorrow can make no finer contribution to his own educational, cultural and social existence than to stroll through the exhibit of 300 Years of American Life at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 82nd St. and Fifth Ave.

The two exhibits complement each other. The World's Fair is a panorama of what we hope to achieve soon; the Metropolitan exhibit is a study of the growth of America. Composed of almost 300 paintings, the exhibit presents a magnificent scenario on canvas of personages, events, and the daily life of the nation from 1616 to the World War.

The pictures have been chosen for their subject matter rather than for any esthetic quality or to show the development of painting in this country.

You will see America—a wilderness with its Pochantas and its Indians; a country rising, awakening, fighting, growing, pushing its frontiers back, raising cities from dust, building men and ideas; you will see a mighty burst of color symbolizing generations of struggle.

## PATRONAGE LIMITED

True, there are the portraits, limited as art and representative only of a colonial period that perpetuated their images more in the nature of a custom than for any artistic desire. For over a hundred years portrait painting was the American expression of fine arts in this country, a practical household necessity almost as much as the coffee-pot in the modern home today.

Then by the late eighteenth century, America lifted its arms, brushed away the crust and dug deeper into its tradition. History was in the making and the painters began to color it on canvas. But as the Museum bulletin remarks:

"Patronage of the historical picture was very limited, for most Americans were not possessed of great wealth and their homes were small and could accommodate only cabinet-sized paintings. America had no great princes to commission grandiose allegories singing their triumphs, no wealthy nobles with palaces to adorn, no flourishing abbeys or cathedrals to order monumental altarpieces, and only rarely did our nascent republic or national institutions have the funds and taste to encourage other branches of painting than portraiture. Thus the few painters who essayed historical painting in America found little market for their 'ares'."

## TRADITIONS OF COUNTRY

Political and economic reasons pushed American art to its limit, gave it new blood and vision and brought a flexibility and breadth to the painter's canvas that captured the tradition of the country. Conscious pride, an awakened realization of the richness, the beauty of America came with the rapid expansion of our internal boundaries immediately after the turn of the century and was stimulated by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Daniel Boone, Lewis and Clark, the settlers came forth on canvas.

The epic quality of America's migration to the West, its flourishing new cities, its tremendous heart for the millions of Old World immigrants, fanned the flames of national pride and stirred the imagination of the artist.

## CALL OF THE WEST

Democracy and democratic ideals became an inherent part of the palette. The matter-of-fact presentation of the blacksmith, the woodsmen, the rustic, the city

## Polar Ice Strip Painted Red in Soviet Survey

Scientists Will Follow Movement of Floes With Markings

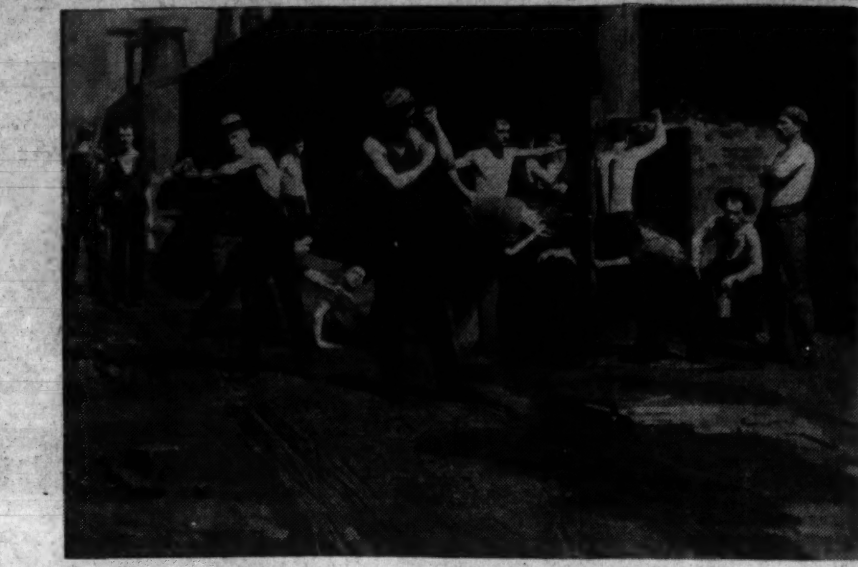
(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, June 5.—Two great strips of ice in the Kara Sea, along the Arctic shores of the Soviet Union, have been sprayed with green and red paint from the air by Mikhail Vodopyanov, famed Soviet aviator, it was announced today.

Vodopyanov is making a number of flights over the Kara Sea in his huge four-engine monoplane, the USSR-N-170, in which he led the flight to the North Pole.

The red painted strip runs in an east-west direction about 80 miles from Novaya Zemlya, while the green strip is about 15 miles from Yalmal Peninsula.

The movement of the two ice strips will be plotted in future flights, enabling oceanologists to determine the direction and speed of the ice drift in the Kara Sea.

This study is part of the general investigation into navigation conditions in the great Northern Sea Route along the northern rim of the European and Asian continents.



Top Right—"LONGSHOREMEN'S NOON" painted by John George Brown (dated 1879). The painting was inspired by the B. & O. railroad strike in 1877 which spread throughout the Eastern seaboard. Caption under the painting as given in the official bulletin of the Museum says: "Workers of the World Unite! You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains—Karl Marx." Lent by the Corcoran Art Gallery to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Above Right—"LAST MOMENTS OF JOHN BROWN" painted by Thomas Hovenden about 1881. The great fighter for Negro emancipation from slavery is being shown saying farewell to his wife and child as troops lead him away to his execution.

Left—"STEELWORKERS—NOON" painted about 1880 by Thomas Pollock Anshutz.

streets littered with dirt and the jumbled landscapes of a country growing so fast that it literally stumbled over its own feet, was a new form of American art.

From 1830 pictures became more comprehensive of life in the nation. The call of the West attracted many painters who left a glowing record of its development. Charles Deas, George Caleb Bingham and Seth Eastman were among the earliest of these painters.

As you walk through the great halls of the Museum exhibit, they trace for you the pouring of the immigrants into the Ohio Valley, the surging spread of the Missouri Territory, the river life of the Mississippi, the scouts, the traders on the prairies, the Gold Rush '49ers, the railway pitching forward from one end of America to the next, the people, courageous, hopeful, strong and imbued with a love for their soil, and finally, the dying glory that was the Indians.

## CIVIL WAR SCENES

Less spectacular but with the same democratic intensity, were the paintings of rural life, illustrated first in the paintings of frontier life and later in the growing country settlements.

Country fairs, "hoos traders," Yankee peddlers, general stores, country schools, rural elections and other scenes characterized the quiet vigor of the frontier settlers.

The Civil War burst forth on

America, for a time, tore it apart, and threatened its existence. Yet the visitor to the gallery will see a certain confidence, a pure spirit of utmost belief in the heritage and the destiny of our democracy reflected in those paintings of Civil War battles, Lincoln in his trying moments and the famous picture of Lincoln dying while a nation mourned.

Slavery was painted in dark sombre colors but with a heart-rending power. John Brown saying good-bye to his wife as soldiers take him away for execution, Negroes strong in body, beautiful in face, the North celebrating in the streets, the South dismal in its chains.

## SHOW LABOR STRUGGLES

Labor and the workman came into artistic reality for the painter too. The B. & O. strike in 1877, when workers downed their tools in protest against a wage cut, was a spark that led to the great show of workers' strength all along the Eastern seaboard.

In 1893 John George Brown, who had read Karl Marx in Horace's New York Tribune and who followed the course of the labor struggle, painted his famous "Longshoremen's Noon," depicting a group of workers sitting on a wharf discussing the strike.

The Museum Bulletin says of this painting in a caption: "Workersmen of All Lands Unite! You Have Nothing to

lose But Your Chains... Karl Marx... This picture was done at a time when American Labor was beginning to make itself felt as a force with which industry had to deal."

European affectation and a decrepit influence crept into American art during a "mid-Victorian" period. A reaction from the simple, democratic virtues of America set into our paintings and the exhibit gives some examples of them. Flabby, pretty, genteel, sentimental and frothy, these paintings were a characteristic trend that has little in common with the undercurrent and seething flux of American life, among the people. The trend came and it went and again American Art swung out vigorously, buoyantly.

There can be no better way for an American to reflect on his great heritage and to turn back the leaves of a history that is as monumental as it is colorful than to visit the exhibit of "Life in America for Three Hundred Years" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The exhibit will continue through Oct. 29, concurrently with the World's Fair and a 25-cent admission is charged only on Friday and Sunday.

From the World's Fair to the Museum Exhibit is a matter of minutes only—and they will trail a course of democracy born, bred and achieved in the struggle of a great nation.



## Outlaw Labor Spies, Green Asks Congress

AFL Chief Calls for Passage of Bill by LaFollette

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UP)—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor today called on Congress to approve at this session the LaFollette Bill designed to prohibit industrial espionage, use of strikebreaking agencies, employment of armed guards off an employer's premises and use of industrial munitions. Green testified at a hearing of a Senate Labor Subcommittee. "If workers are to receive the full benefit of these laws according to the rights of self-determination and self-organization," said Green, "then the enactment of this law is imperative."

(John L. Lewis, Congress for Industrial Organization head, is scheduled to appear before the Committee Tuesday.)

## 400 Armored Car Drivers Strike In City

Union Demands Cut in Hours; Million in Securities Tied Up

Wall Street and the city's financial marts were still doing business yesterday but they had a hard time doing it, with 400 armored car drivers on strike, millions in cash and securities tied up with no means of transportation. The walkout was called by armored car chauffeurs and guards, members of Local 820 of the AFL, because of a refusal by the Wells-Fargo Armored Service Corp., and Brinker, Inc., to meet the union's demand for a reduction of working hours from 44 to 42 per week.

A contract between the local union and the employers expired June 1.

John V. Murphy, president of Local 820, Armored Car Chauffeurs and Guards Union, charged that the companies had refused to meet with the drivers last Saturday to negotiate on the working hours controversy.

Union officials said that an average of \$10,000,000 is transported daily in 150 armored trucks in the city and near vicinity.

The expired contract provided for \$45 weekly for drivers and \$35 for guards for a 44-hour six-day week. Mr. Murphy revealed that shortly after the walkout was called the New York State Mediation Board had offered to step into the strike in an effort to bring about a settlement.

"We have taken the Board's offer under consideration," Mr. Murphy said.

The armored car union is an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The union president declared that unless the employers decide to meet the strikers' terms, offers of support from other branches of the powerful International Brotherhood of Teamsters would be accepted for a prolonged fight.

## Broker Freed on \$5,000 Bail on Charge of Theft

Stephen Paine, suspended broker, pleaded not guilty in federal court yesterday to charges of mail fraud and conspiracy in connection with an alleged looting of two investment trusts. Bail for the Boston, Mass. broker was set at \$5,000. Thomas W. Morris and S. Leo Solomon, Boston attorneys who were indicted with Paine, also pleaded not guilty and were held in \$1,000 each.

## Thomas Mann Elected Honorary President Of Writers Congress; Fight on Fascism Stressed

By Beth McHenry

Thomas Mann yesterday "proudly accepted" the post of honorary president of the League of American Writers, an office to which he was unanimously elected at the concluding session of the Third American Writers Congress Sunday night.

The great German writer who now makes his home in this country, among whose intellectuals he has assumed leadership in the struggle against Fascism, notified the League of American Writers yesterday that he was "very proud to accept the honor conferred upon him."

The Congress, whose enthusiastic sessions and wide participation marked the tremendous advance of America's writers to a recognition of their political responsibility in the affairs of this country and the whole world, re-elected Donald Ogden Stewart, famous humorist and screen writer, to the office of president. Others elected to national office were Franklin Polson, executive secretary; Jerome E. Brooks, treasurer, and Rolfe Humphries, Secretary.

Termining the Franco executions of Spain's heroes of democracy "a world scandal," the Congress called upon the United States State Department to use its utmost influence to halt these executions.

The ten vice-presidents elected were Van Wyck Brooks, Louis Bromfield, Malcolm Cowley, Lang-

ston Hughes, Ernest Hemingway, Vincent Sheean, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, George Seides, Upton Sinclair and John Steinbeck.

A national board of 25 members was elected also, consisting of Nora Benjamin, Alvin Bernstein, Dorothy Brewster, Ivan Black, Sterling Brown, Harry Carlisle, Lester Cohen, Norman Corwin, George Dan-gerfield, Martha Dodd, Marjorie Fisher, Henry Hart, Lillian Hellman, Oliver La Farge, Edwin Lanham, Albert Malis, Joseph North, Dawn Powell, W. L. River, Ralph Roeder, Philip Stevenson, Isidor Schneider, Genevieve Taggard, Jean Starr Untermeyer and Richard Wright.

## STRESS FIGHT ON FASCISM

Significant of the growing maturity of American writers was the immense stress throughout the Congress sessions upon the disastrous effects of Fascism upon culture. From the public session in Carnegie Hall Friday night until the closing session Sunday night, the delegates to the Congress repeatedly emphasized the need to assist the victims of fascism in this country.

The Congress marked the growth of the League to 750 members, organized in chapters in New York, Hollywood, San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Connecticut.

Two years ago, when the second American Writers Congress was

convened, the League's membership was little more than 200.

The 453 delegates to the Congress included 38 fraternal delegates from foreign countries, among them 18 German writers and one Czechoslovakian. The other foreign delegates were from the Philippines, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Ireland, Puerto Rico and England.

Ludwig Renn, one of the German writers attending the Congress, arrived in town the opening day from France, where he had been held in a concentration camp with other refugees from Spain. Renn, one of Germany's greatest modern poets, was a soldier in the Spanish Loyalist Army.

## NEGRO WRITERS TAKE PART

Among the noted Negro writers who took an active part in this Congress were Langston Hughes, Richard Wright, and Sterling Brown. One of the resolutions enthusiastically adopted by the Congress announced the intention of the League's membership "to intensify the encouragement on the part of the League of participation by Negro writers."

The success of the Congress which indicated the growth of the League of American Writers to an organization whose membership includes the country's foremost novelists, dramatists, screen and radio writers, was not disturbed by the activities of anti-progressives who

distributed leaflets before the League's meetings and generally attempted to disrupt the harmonious activity of the delegates to the Congress.

The resignation of three members of the "Committee for Cultural Freedom," an outfit organized on paper some weeks ago by Dr. John Dewey and other anti-progressive intellectual figures, was announced yesterday.

A resolution adopted by the Writers Congress upon the necessity to expose the demagogic practices of reaction put particular emphasis upon the need to expose along with the Right a "spurious Left which seeks to divide and disrupt our democratic forces."

(Editor's note: In yesterday's Daily Worker a typographical error substituted the word "curious" for "spurious," which may have resulted in confusing some of our readers.)

The three who have already resigned from the Dewey Committee are Professor David S. Muzzie of Columbia University, Countee Cullen, and William Carlos Williams. During the course of its sessions, the Third American Writers Congress received greetings and best wishes from Governor Culbert Olson of California, Mayor LaGuardia, Halle Selassie Lombardo Toledano, head of the Mexican Federation of Labor, John L. Lewis, and Jerome Davis, president of the American Federation of Teachers.

## Operations to Hide Clews To Be Aired in Phila. Trial

PHILADELPHIA, June 5 (UP).—Details of the grim operations of Philadelphia's mass murder syndicate are expected to be unfolded at the hearing this week for Rafael Soliselli, 57, of Washington, who has pleaded guilty to participation in two of the ring's more than 100 murders.

A special court of three judges

Friday will hear testimony against Soliselli, described as the "errand boy" for the syndicate and imposed sentence. The prosecution has announced that the death penalty will be demanded. Soliselli has been indicted for the insurance murders of Giuseppe Di Martino and Charles Favato, also known as Ingraio.

Soliselli was a boarder at the home of Mrs. Carina Favato, who broke the case "wide open" when she halted her trial dramatically by pleading guilty to the arsenic mur-

ders of Favato, her stepson, Philip Ingraio, and another man. Her subsequent detailed confession and that of Herman Petrillo and other principals led to the arrest of most of the 29 men and women, mainly arsenic widows, now in custody. Petrillo previously had been convicted of first degree murder with a jury recommendation of death in the electric chair. He has confessed and given details of more than a score of slayings.



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TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1939

## Mayor Hague's Invasion Is Repelled

• We wonder if Mayor Hague will now say that the Supreme Court represents an "alien and red invasion" of Jersey City?

The fact is that the Supreme Court decision denying his appeal against an injunction which was aimed to keep him from stopping meetings, is a slap in the face to all such tin-horn Hitlerite tactics.

Hague tried to stop the CIO from holding peaceful meetings.

Like all the Garner-Hoover reactionaries he yelled "red" and "alien." He terrorized his constituency into so-called "mass meetings" to halt invasion. He wrapped himself in the American flag. Like "Rubber Hose" Harvey of Queens does. Like Senator Reynolds does. Like Coughlin does. Like the whole caboodle of these alien-baiters and red-baiters do.

But it is now apparent to the whole country that Hague's tin-horn Hitlerism was an insult to true Americanism, a violation of the basic democratic laws of this country. If there was any "invasion," it was his invasion of the Bill of Rights.

The kind of thing which Hagueism represents can be seen in the anti-democratic, bigoted conspiracies of a General Moseley, in the flood of "anti-alien" Congressional Bills with their "concentration camp" brutality.

The people have got to fight this un-Americanism. The victory of the CIO against Hague is good news for decent Americans everywhere. The fight goes forward.

## Hoover Wants Liberty—For What? For Whom?

• Herbert Hoover says America is in danger.

He told the students of Lincoln University in Tennessee what that "danger" is. It is, said Hoover "not the agitation of Communism or Fascism." It is something else "more subtle," he said.

He has been trying to mask his hate of the New Deal under a vague fight about "communism." Now he admits that this is not the issue at all. What he is fighting, tooth and nail, he admits, is the New Deal and its social legislation—the Wagner Act, TVA, relief, farm aid, old age pensions, minimum wage law, etc.

All this New Deal legislation is a "subtle menace," Hoover said. Why? Because it is "coercion" against "liberty." Mr. Herbert Hoover, Republican spokesman for the Wall Street Monopolies, wants "liberty." Let's look at Hoover's "liberty."

When the Bonus Vets in 1932 exercised their civil liberty to press for economic help, did Hoover let them? Did he then refrain from "coercion"? He had the vets shot down, their camps burned, and their families driven out like dogs at the point of the bayonet. He used plenty of "coercion" all right.

When the workers were on the breadlines in 1929, what kind of "liberty" did they have? Liberty to starve. Above them was the Hoover coercion of strike-breaking, relief-smashing, and the whip of hunger. All the liberty they had was to sell apples.

How much "liberty" did the farmers have when Hoover was taking their farms away from them under sheriff's hammer? Hoover used plenty of coercion then.

In short, Hoover is not against coercion. He just gets mad when the people in fighting for liberty press the Government to use it against the Wall Street gang and for the benefit of the people. When he had the power he used it brutally against the people and for Wall Street.

So when Hoover talks about "liberty" he means the liberty to use brutal force against the majority of the American people. Just as he did in the bank-crash days.

And when he tries tricks like this he is really trying to conceal from the people the pro-Fascist groups high up in the Republican Party right around him.

## Why Hitler Threatens World Peace Again

• "With the compliments of Chamberlain." That should have been the official Nazi acknowledgement for Hitler's latest blast of war oratory at Kassel on Sunday. Speaking before 300,000 Nazi soldiers—in the present fascist army and veterans of the last world war—Hitler strove to prevent realization of a peace front by shouting against Great Britain for "encirclement."

That was done for the benefit of Mr. Chamberlain so that he could pursue his appeasement intrigues.

Throughout, Hitler's Kassel harangue was a war speech. It was a signal of the more dangerous situation that has grown out of the Rome-Berlin war alliance, recently signed. Hitler ranted about new conquests, demanded that his army be ready for

## Text of Browder's Seattle Radio Address

# WHAT IS THE ROAD TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY?

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
SEATTLE, June 5.—The following is the text of a radio address by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, which he delivered over Station KOMO here Friday. Browder, who is on a tour of the West Coast, also addressed a mass meeting here later Friday night at Ballard Eagles Hall.

Friends:

Everyone will agree that economic conditions are bad. With one-third of the working population without normal employment, and more than one-third of the productive capacity of the country lying idle, our country is faced with problems such as we never before have seen. When we further consider the disordered situation of most of the rest of the world, the threat of fascism and war, it is evident that we are in the midst of a world crisis without precedent in history.

There is not, however, such general agreement on what is to be done about it; in fact, controversy over the next practical steps to be taken by our nation has never been so sharp, so bitter, so irreconcilable since the time of Lincoln. In this lies the greatest danger to the American people. It is a danger that can be overcome only if the people learn to think hard, think deep, and think quickly—to think for themselves. The people must learn how to see through every demagog, to unmask every false argument and hypocritical promise, to defeat every effort to divide them, no matter what kind of disguise it wears, whether it calls itself conservative or radical, and whatever party label it hides behind.

I speak for the Communist Party. My Party is convinced that the only complete and final solution of all our problems is along the road of a complete reorganization of our country's social and economic system on the basis of common ownership and operation of the national economy by a government of, for, and by the people—that is, in a word, socialism. But, since the great majority of the people are not convinced of this, since the majority are trying to find a progressive road within the limits of the existing system, it follows that the great political controversies that divide the people today do not follow the issue "socialism or capitalism." No, the issue today is whether it is possible to find a practical road, under capitalism, which is progressive and democratic, which will raise the living conditions of the great majority of the people. In the great debate which is dividing our country into two camps, one side says no, the only way to recovery is to cut wages, curb labor unions, limit civil rights, abolish social legislation, and give big business, monopoly capitalism, a free hand and unlimited profits; the other side says yes, it is possible to raise wages, strengthen labor unions, extend popular liberties, improve all social legislation, and to limit the power and profits of big business—and that this, in fact, is the only possible road to economic recovery. Broadly speaking, this is the division between the New Deal and the Anti-New Deal camps, which cut across all party labels and which include, in one form or another, every individual and group that is active in America's political life.

The New Deal camp is composed of the big majority of the people. We Communists unhesitatingly take our stand with this majority, as against its enemies among whom we see all the worst and traditional enemies of the people, Wall Street, monopoly, big business. We want to do everything in our power to help unite the majority of the people so solidly that the Tories can never return to power in the United States.

Big Business and its Tory agents go among the people with the demagogic cry: "Are you satisfied to remain all your life on WPA jobs at starvation wage? Abolish the New Deal and then we will give you private employment at regular wages." They think the people have short memories. They hope we will have forgotten that the deepest economic crisis and greatest unemployment came before the New Deal, under Hoover, when Big Business had absolute control of the government. They hope we will not remember that in 1929-1932, Hoover kept the government from interfering in economic life, with the result that the country fell into almost complete economic paralysis. They would hide from us the fact that since 1933, what economic recovery we witnessed arose from the New Deal reforms; when these reforms weakened or retreated, then national economy began to slide back again, when the New Deal moved forward again, recovery began to follow once more. Facts are stubborn things, and these are obvious and undeniable facts. We must never allow ourselves to forget them. They are the very heart of the great political debate in which our people are engaged today.

The United States is potentially rich; it has an abundance of natural resources, capital, machinery, and skilled men. All that is needed for prosperity is to put them all to work. It has become obvious that these idle potentialities of wealth can only be put to work again under the initiative, stimulus and control of the Federal government. This will become most clear if we give detailed examination to one particular

the "acid test" of war, and screamed: "We do not want to stand still."

War and fascism will not stand still unless it is made to stop. That can be done only by a firm peace front such as proposed by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, in the name of the U.S.S.R.

On the same day that Hitler spoke, France's Prime Minister, Edouard Daladier, delivered an address to the Radical Socialist Party of France. Though this Munichian spoke loudly and emphatically of cooperation to block fascist aggression, can his words be taken at their face value? No doubt French public opinion is more insistently demanding an effective reciprocal alliance for peace between Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union. If Daladier means what he says he will not lend support to the latest appeasement intrigues.

But so long as Socialist leaders like Paul Faure can support maneuvers of the Munich type, sowing dangerous confusion in the French Socialist Party, then the reactionary French appeasers can continue their dangerous intrigues.

Labor unity is the most indispensable instrument to ward off new Munichs and to compel the Chamberlains and Daladiers to stop their procrastinating trickery.

The political bureau of the Communist Party of France has acted to meet the dangerous situation of new split attempts in labor's ranks and is urging the closest unity of labor in France and on an international scale—to meet the intensified fascist war danger.



by Ellis

field of central importance. Let us look at the housing problem, for example.

There has grown up an enormous shortage of housing in our country over many years. The result is rising rents and deteriorating housing standards, intolerable social and economic burdens that grow heavier day by day. Experts agree that this housing shortage amounts in value to at least twenty-five billion dollars. Private capitalist initiative refuses to make this shortage good. There are two main reasons for this. First, it is interested in maintaining existing monopoly rents, which would be drastically lowered if there was an abundance of housing; second, the large-scale, planned projects that are now required to catch up the shortage require a centralized authority which only the government can furnish. Yet materials, machinery, capital, and men are present in abundance, waiting anxiously for the effective order to produce the housing so deeply needed by the people. Obviously, such an effective order can come only from the Federal government. Equally obviously, such a housing program would be the greatest stimulus to the whole national economy, to private initiative in all other fields.

Reactionaries are shouting into our ears, every hour of the day and night, their objections that if the government goes into housing this will so expand the public debt that it will lead to national bankruptcy and collapse. Let us dig to the bottom of that argument.

Suppose that a private capitalist enterprise, a huge corporation, could be imagined to have been formed, raising five billion dollars each year for five years, a total of twenty-five billion dollars, for such a large-scale housing construction program as we have envisaged. It issues its capital obligations, certificates of one form or another, whether stocks or bonds is not important; that is, it goes into debt to the amount of twenty-five billion dollars. At the end of five years, however, it has not only enormously stimulated the economic life of the whole country; it also holds assets, in the form of a great system of planned housing, to the value not merely of the twenty-five billion dollar investment, but that amount plus the enormous super-profit of the extortionate rents now being paid for sub-standard housing—a part of which could be passed on to the tenants in the form of lower rents, and a part of which could be capitalized by the corporation over and above its original investment, after paying normal interest on its capital.

Now if that were done by a private capitalist corporation, would our reactionaries cry out that the

twenty-five billion dollar capital debt would lead the nation toward bankruptcy and financial collapse? Of course not! They would hail it as a feat of capitalist genius, the source of true national prosperity, particularly if the corporation had passed on to its tenants but a minimum of the benefits and capitalized the gains for its owners to the tune of 25 or 30 per cent profit on the original investment!

If such an enterprise would be a great boon to the nation, when carried out by a private corporation, why would it not be an equal or even greater boon if carried out by the government, or by a corporation organized and directed by the government? What would make it a benefit in the one case and a disaster in the other? Clearly, either one would be a great benefit to the national economy and to the people; the chief economic difference in the two cases would be that the governmental enterprise would pass on the chief benefits to the people and the lesser benefits to the capitalists, while private enterprise would do the opposite. But, the chief difference is this, that we cannot persuade or force private capitalist initiative to do the job at all, because it is on strike, while there is the opportunity for the people to persuade or force the government to do the job, and to do it much better than private initiative could possibly do.

The basic principles of this discussion of the housing problem can be applied, with only minor modifications, to a few key points in the national economy, and also apply in the main to the whole question of public works. There is not the slightest danger to the national economy in such governmental debts, which represent the putting to work of idle capital and idle men in the production of socially necessary and useful things; on the contrary, that is the only possible road toward national salvation, short of the complete socialist reconstruction of the country. Such a program is not socialism; it is not even the beginning of socialism. It would work entirely within the framework of the capitalist system, and would do only those things which private initiative refuses to do. Socialism would be quite different—and much better; in fact, the country of socialism, the Soviet Union, is today the only land of great economic progress and prosperity. But since the majority of Americans can't make up their minds to socialism, they should know that, short of socialism, under our present economic set-up, it is still possible to outline clear policies in the interests of the people, and of national economic recovery; and that if we all unite and fight for those things, we can achieve them. This is the road toward a developed New Deal program, around which the great majority of the people would rally in 1940, given a clear lead.

## TORIES STEAMROLL NEW FASCIST BILL IN HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

House, the McCormack bill is part of a series of repressive measures which are being railroaded through Congress by the Hoover Republicans and Garner Democrats.

It differs from many of these other measures, however, in that it abandons any pretense of hitting at "aliens" and strikes out openly at the civil liberties of American citizens.

With the exception of the alien and sedition laws of the closing days of the 18th Century and the special legislation of World War days, criminal syndicalism legislation on a national scale such as contained in the McCormack bill is completely unprecedented.

The measure which passed today is commonly known as the McCormack-Tydings bill, and has been kicking around since the 74th Congress.

At that time bypassed the Senate by unanimous consent through the use of another parliamentary trick, but was stopped in the House by former Rep. Maury Maverick and by Marcanonio.

McCormack introduced his bill today suddenly while the House was going through the routine procedure of passing bills on the unanimous consent calendar.

Without objection, the House approved a bill introduced by Rep.

Francis E. Walter, D. of Pennsylvania, which stiffened the penalties for persons found guilty of espionage.

Then McCormack abruptly introduced his bill as an amendment to the Walter bill.

Under the rules of the House, it is possible to introduce amendments to bills which have been passed by unanimous consent but debate is ruled out except for a five minute talk by the member making the amendment.

Not suspecting what was going on, most of the liberals were out of the House when McCormack introduced his amendment and were thus unable to object that it was not germane to the subject matter of the Walter bill.

Immediately after introducing his amendment, McCormack rose to his feet and made a flag-waving speech which took reactionary members of the House by storm.

When he concluded, Rep. Lindsay Warren, D. of North Carolina, who was in the chair at the time, asked for the ayes and nays.

By this time, Reps. Marcanonio, Coffee, Lee E. Geyer of California and other liberals had rushed to the floor determined to fight back the stampede as best they could.

Marcanonio demanded a division when a standing vote was taken,

he pointed out that the necessary quorum of 218 members was not present and asked for a roll call.

Whether or not these Reynolds bills are to be approved in substance by the committee depends on immediate pressure on Senator Russell and other members of the committee.

The liberal Congressmen who were not able to express themselves while the measure was being railroaded through were bitter afterwards in discussing both the contents of the measure and the manner in which it was passed.

Marcanonio declared that the passage of the bill revealed the reactionary hysteria which now reigns in the House of Representatives.

He added that it is "a most unusual maneuver to pass a sweeping criminal syndicalism as a rider to a bill that has nothing to do with it."

Coffee commented that "measures of this kind are being put across by sympathizers of fascism who are aiming primarily at suppressing the rights of the labor movement."

"It is one more nail in the coffin of civil liberties," he said. In the Senate, the immigration committee was discussing the vicious anti-alien bills introduced by Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina, outspoken admirer of Hitler in Congress.

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### Why the Vatican Is Active Diplomatically; Mr. Chamberlain's Part and His Problems

• Why has the Vatican again become diplomatically active, restricting its negotiations to the four powers responsible for Munich?

There are many reasons. We believe the following are the most important. Despite fascism's ferocious attacks on all Catholics, the Vatican is giving Franco its support. Franco's fate is bound up with the future of the fascist war axis. Economic and financial difficulties are undermining the ground beneath the fascist dictators.

Especially Mussolini is desirous of appeasement not for "peace" but to make sure that Italian fascism can play a more aggressive role in the Rome-Berlin war alliance.

Previous efforts of the Pope to foster another appeasement conference fell through because the peace-loving peoples of the world vetoed them. The people keenly recognized that only by a peace front, with the mighty Soviet Union playing a foremost role, could fascist aggression be blocked and world peace preserved.

But Chamberlain did all he could to block realization of such a peace alliance.

While the Chamberlains and Bonnets try to think up another scheme to avoid the imperative essentials of a reciprocal mutual assistance pact (as outlined by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov in his recent address before the Supreme Soviet) evidently some of the Vatican representatives believe now would be a good opportunity to raise the question of appeasement again.

It should be noted that the first diplomat to respond demonstratively to the Pope's efforts was the British minister to the Holy See. Hardly had the news of Vatican appeasement efforts reached the world press when we were informed that Chamberlain's envoy, Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, was received by Pius XII "for an important conference bearing on the pontiff's efforts in behalf of peace."

However, for the moment Chamberlain has his hands full trying to assuage public opinion in Great Britain over the terrible tragedy of the submarine, Thetis. The British people have an abiding and reasonable conviction that the Admiralty is responsible for the 99 lives lost. And the Admiralty is one of the most important sections of the Chamberlain government. Often it is the indignation of the people in such tragedies growing out of the carelessness and callousness of a reactionary government that sets off a political crisis.

Moreover, the Chamberlain government however it may maneuver—and intrigue and conspire it will—cannot overcome the profound belief in Great Britain and France that securing peace lies along the path of a mutual assistance alliance with the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, British opinion all the way from important high up circles to the broad masses is convinced that the Soviet Union's insistence on honesty, reciprocity, no loopholes, and an unbreachable mutuality is just and necessary.

Also, Hitler's Sunday speech at Kassel, before German war veterans, attacking Great Britain and calling for speedier Nazi war plans, will, no doubt, increase British popular determination to have a peace alliance with the U. S. S. R.

Symptomatic in this respect, was the French Premier Daladier's address on the same day. Having got wind of the tenor of Hitler's speech, the French Premier, gauging himself to French public opinion, came out with a strong reaffirmation of no concessions to fascism, the creation of a genuine peace front, and a generally anti-axis line. Whether this is purely a display of words or whether the Premier's oration will be followed by deeds, does not entirely do away with the fact that it will make concessions to fascism the harder.

In addition, the financial news from Europe yesterday indicated that panic is being averted largely because confidence is being expressed that the Soviet Union's terms will and should be met. For instance, from the often more outspoken Amsterdam financial markets comes the report (in the N. Y. Times Monday, by Paul Katz) that Molotov's exposure of the Tory delaying and tricky tactics and the U. S. S. R.'s demands for a genuine mutual assistance pact are not "unreasonable." "Whatever may be thought of Russia," added Mr. Katz, "it is comprehensible that the Russian leaders desire to make sure that the sudden, and doubtless, somewhat false love of the Western democracies will not be too ephemeral. At the same time one cannot fully blame Moscow for wanting Great Britain and France to guarantee the independence of the Baltic States, which are of really vital interest to Russia."

If one keeps in mind that the Chamberlains and Daladiers are meant when speaking of "Western democracies," then what Mr. Katz is driving at becomes clearer, and the purpose of Molotov's revelations become fresher and apter in the light of continuing appeasement intrigues.

## Letters From Readers

'Basis for Democratic Front'—

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The National Right to Work Congress has laid the basis for the building of the democratic front, with the inclusion of the small business man who is an important sector of the population.

In the Negro, Spanish and Italian neighborhoods we were able to secure quite a few contributions.

It therefore becomes a necessity that we establish contact with the Merchants Associations all over the city to secure their cooperation in future activities.

Let us transform this pioneer work into a permanent force for betterment of conditions in the community.

—SAMUEL KRATZMAN.

Some Movie Impressions —

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Went to a show on Times Square yesterday. To my surprise there was a deleted newswreel of Moscow's May Day parade which I had seen previously at the Cameo. The crowd was electrified. Most important was that the Red Army knew what was the score, and so did the audience.

—JACKSON HAYNES.



## Change the World

One of the Saddest Cargoes  
In History: the Problem  
Of the Jewish Refugees  
By MIKE GOLD

AS I write, a ship is swinging at anchor in the roadstead of Havana, Cuba. It surely carries one of the saddest cargoes in history—700 men, women and children, German Jews whom the Nazis are trying to dump on Cuba.

Alongside the big Nazi liner with its freight of Hitler victims bob little boats filled with armed police, ready to arrest the would-be suicides who are expected to jump overboard.

Other little boats are filled with wives and mothers, fathers and sons, who shout encouragement to their folk on the death-ship. With tear-filled eyes and leaden hearts, they try to appear cheerful and optimistic before their loved ones. What a portrait of our cruel times!

I have been asked to explain why the Cuban government, up to this writing, has not permitted these exiles to land. For two weeks I had been reporting my recent tour to Cuba, and tried to convey the picture of a resurgent and vital democracy. Now I am asked how I can reconcile this rosy portrait with the preemptory slamming of the Cuban door in the face of these German unfortunates. Is this an example of your new Cuban democracy? I am asked.

No, of course, it's not. It is only another example of the malice and cleverness of the Nazi fiends. As before, they are using the blood and tears of the Jew as a chip in their putrid political poker. The Falangists and Nazis in Cuba have been trying for a year to overthrow the Batista government. They have not dared to make the attack direct on his various reform measures. But there is a big unemployment problem in Cuba, with perhaps half, 50 per cent of the population in a state of hunger. And the Nazis have made a big campaign in the press and in congress to the effect that this crisis is caused only by Jewish immigration. And the unspoken corollary of this, naturally, is that Batista is responsible because he has admitted a few thousand Jewish exiles from Germany in the past six months.

Now, as if to clinch the campaign, the Berlin propaganda office ships over a whole boatload of 700 such exiles. The Cuban authorities say that none of them has the proper consular visas, nor did the Nazi Hamburg-American Line go through the proper formalities. They just brought the shipload over, without consultation, without state authority. It is obvious the thing was done only to embarrass the Batista government.

For if the government refuses the entry, this will be used as another argument in the Nazi press that the democracies are only slandering in their pretended horror at Jewish persecution, since they themselves will not receive Jews.

But if the Cuban government does admit the Jews, the Nazi and Falangist spies in Cuba will have a sensational new argument to employ against Batista. Some months ago the same trick was used against the Cardenas democracy of Mexico.

Cuba cannot solve the Jewish question. It can only absorb a small number of exiles. No other country is in a position to receive them all. It is a problem for all the democracies to solve, since it is one of the weapons being used by Hitler against democracy.

It is difficult to know, and horrible to imagine, what the immediate future of these 700 victims will be if Cuba rejects them. John L. Lewis did a fine thing in writing a plea to Colonel Batista to admit them. Others of us should do the same.

But again this is not a problem whose center is in Cuba. It is the problem of the big three democracies, England, France and America. They must face Hitler on this exile problem, as on every other question, or see democracy disappear from the world. There must be another conference on this—not another fraud, like the Evian fiasco, but a conference that will do something real, that will shame and frustrate Hitler. If such a conference does not include the Soviet Union, we will know in advance it will be nothing but another Munich abortion like the last. The exiles of fascism, Jews and Christians both, wait for this world solution. And Cuba and Mexico and every other smaller democracy waits as eagerly.

## THEIR STORIES BECOME AMERICA'S LITERATURE



The family shown above is typical of the tenant farmers in "These Are Our Lives." This WPA volume contains stories as told by the people and written by members of the Federal Writers Project of the Works Administration of North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. Tens of thousands of Southern sharecroppers have become permanently homeless, wandering through the South and West with their families in search of jobs.

## A Southern Epoch: 'These Are Our Lives' Tells the Story of the People Who Toil

by Harold Preece

Light is breaking over the Deep South as they that have walked in darkness stir restlessly on the plantations, in the shantytowns, in the mill companies, and in the little churches where cornfield preachers apply the old parables of the Gospel to new hopes and new realities.

Here in this book, more memorable than any novel because tales are actual life stories told by the people themselves, each segment of the population has its moment—Grace Turner, the Negro sharecropper's wife always "tore up and a movin'"; the former trade union organizer and WPA teacher, who says:

"I'm interested in poetry. I particularly like Omar Khayyam. I tried to write some poetry once; had some sent to the New Masses, but they sent it back. It must have been punk. But I like those kinds of publications; they tell the truth and that's what people need."

This book possibly would not have been so authentic had it not been compiled by WPA field workers, who have lived intimately with their characters and, we suspect, shared their sufferings. Far too many books have been written about the South by authors who skimmed the surface but whose thoughts and feelings were alien to that which lies beneath. Southerner himself, William Faulkner has expressed the confused despair which infests the crumbling mansions. His folk characters are always grotesque derelicts who exalt incest and murder. But the greater hope endures in the South because there the greater misery exists.

"It was pay day at the mill, and Old Man Dobbin had drawn his last check"—such is the way which Ida Moore, who stands out above every other contributor in the volume, begins her story of the cotton mill family, "Old Man Dobbin and His Crowd." One of the thousands who left sharecropping to work in the mill, the old man has been fired at the age of 68 because he could no longer do heavy work following the effects of an automobile accident seven years before.

When he has drawn his final pay check of \$5.93 minus \$1.63 for rent in the company house, he sees as the only salvation for common folks like himself, a union which will take in all the boys and girls of working age as well as those whose years are already wearing out on the looms and the spindles.

"Land without Moses," some person with more sympathy than perspective has dubbed the South. But to Old Man Dobbin and his kin from Virginia to Oklahoma, nameless and voiceless until the New Deal:

"Roosevelt stuck us up but wherever he turns us loose, I'm afraid we're going to fall and go deeper in the mud than we were before. That's because so many

## Writers Project Makes Vital Contribution In Book That Portrays the Real South

of his own party has turned against him and brought defeat to lots of his thinkin' and planin'." The Bible says, "A house divided against itself will end in desolation." If they keep bucking in against him and bigheads get in there and try to make too quick a turn back, desolation will follow in our country."

This story and another contribution by Ida Moore, "A Day at Kate Brumby's House," rank in their way with those two great portrayals of the Southern passion, Richard Wright's "Bright Morning Star," and Albert Maltz' "Man on the Road." For the words become flesh as Kate Brumby stirring her pot of boiling beans tells the author about her early life:

"Come summer, Alice took the typhoid. Then Clarence Ma had to stay out the mill to wait on 'em. That left lone ma makin' 10 cents a day for the family to live on. But the neighbors was awful good to us, and they brought in rashes. If they hadn't we would starve, I reckon. Alice was still awful puny when she went to the mill. And the very day, she went to work I took down with the fever. It was hard times for us and hard on poor Ma."

For those who think that Southerners subsist mainly on fatback and revenge consider Irma Morrison's forgiveness of her husband in "Get Out and Hoe," when the husband returns home from living with a wench:

"I ain't got no right to be mad now, Morrison. You had your fling and done come home. We need you awful bad. We got to get out and hoe the tobacco tomorrow. You better get some sleep."

Possibly the book falls down in its portrayal of the Negroes who speak in its pages. Southern Negro folkways are sensitively and faithfully presented. But the Negroes, themselves, are portrayed as being entirely static, resigned to bondage and debt. North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, the three states covered, are experiencing with other Southern states the sharp turn in the thinking of the Negro as he finds new and staunch friends in the poor whites who have been "sleed on" him by the Bilbos and the Cotton Ed Smiths.

But this book has justified the statement of its editor, Prof. W. T. Couch, of the University of North Carolina, in his preface: "The people, all the people, must be known; they must be heard. Somehow they must be given voice and allowed to speak in their essential characters. Books of life stories can help with this job."

THESE ARE OUR LIVES, as told by the people and written by members of the Federal Writers Project on the Works Progress Administration in North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. University of Carolina Press, N.C.

## CLOSE-UP

By Harrow

According to the Screen Writers' Guild, "coercion in an attempt to influence the National Labor Relations Board" is being practiced by Hollywood producers, whose attorneys supplied motion picture executive James Goldwyn, among others, with a copy of a letter to the Board opposing the re-opening of SWG-producer hearings. Formal protest has been made.

A series of lectures and film showings conducted in Southern British Columbia by an Austrian Nazi has been called to the attention of the Dominion Government. Premier Mackenzie King assures that the government is "watching very closely" such activities, adding that the proper authorities were "taking steps" at the present time, in a manner considered fitting.

Barred from showing the chauvinistic "The Birth of a Nation" by the Milwaukee motion picture commission (for which, three cheers!), a theatre in that town promptly advertised: "We can't give you D. W. Griffith's 'Birth of a Nation,' but we can give you D. W. Griffith's supreme sequel, 'Abraham Lincoln.'" And the "Young Mr. Lincoln," which was to reveal hitherto unknown facts in the life of the Civil War President, contains one vicious lie—the reason for the Lincoln family's removal to Kentucky!

Does President Freedman know or care that his De Luxe laboratories are using, for the news reels he develops and prints, raw stock from an anti-Semitic Italian government? . . . The World's Fair continues to be blamed for the drop in Broadway motion picture attendance, and "Goodbye Mr. Chips" plays to full houses because it's a great picture at reasonable prices! . . . Twentieth Century-Fox executives are already preparing for the complaints they anticipate when the Steinbeck story comes to the screen, cynically referring to the anticipated deluge as "The Gripes of Wrath."

## Portrait of John Reed Is Presented to New Masses



The portrait of John Reed (above), executed by the late Robert Halliwell, was presented as a permanent gift to New Masses magazine at a private reception tendered by the editors in honor of the visiting delegates to the American Writers' Congress. The presentation was made by Corliss Lamont who, in company with Granville Hicks and Malcolm Cowley, constitute a permanent committee who have set themselves the task of securing the cooperation of Harvard men and associates of John Reed in order to make the presentation possible.

The portrait will hang permanently in the editorial offices of New Masses. Visitors are invited to view it there. Guests present at the New Masses reception where the presentation of the Reed portrait was made were:

Louis Aragon, Vincent Sheean, Josephine Herbst, Matthew Josephson, Richard Wright, Donald Ogden Stewart, Joseph Freeman, Corliss Lamont, George Seldes, Kenneth Fearing, Harry Schlochauer, Sylvia Townsend Warner, William Blum, Christina Stead, Sender Garlin, John Crichton, James Benet, Max Lerner, Malcolm Cowley, Newton Arvin, Jean Starr Untermyer, and a host of others.

The editors of New Masses officiated as hosts. Entertainment was presented by Earl Robinson, noted American ballad composer. Acceptance of the John Reed portrait was made by Joseph North, editor-in-chief of New Masses, who pledged that the great tradition of Reed, who was one of the early editors of New Masses, would carry on. "John Reed had a tough time in his day, getting the truth printed. It's still pretty tough twenty years after Reed's death. New Masses, however, continues to take its inspiration from men like John Reed, who always kept fighting and never yielded.

"That's the creed of New Masses today."

## TWO Leaders to Hear Albert Maltz Tomorrow

One hundred Fifty Educational Directors, Literature Directors, and Presidents of I.W.O. Lodges in New York have been invited by the City Central Committee of that organization to hear an address by Albert Maltz tomorrow at 8:30 P. M.

This meeting will be held in the City office of the I.W.O., 80 Fifth Avenue, 14th floor and will launch a drive to spread the new publication "Equality."

## Open-Forum Discussion On Radio and Education

A Nazi refugee, Miss Thea Dysbacher, who formerly was director of radio education for the German government, will be one of the speakers during an open forum discussion conducted by the WPA Federal Music Project at 4 P. M., Tuesday, June 6, in the WNYC studio at the New York City Building, World's Fair. The subject of the discussion is "Radio in the Service of Education Today and Tomorrow."

Other speakers will be Dorothy Gordon, of the NBC American School of the Air, and Roy Harris, composer and conductor of WNYC's "Let's Make Music Program." Mr. Harris will be assisted by students of his radio class in composition. They will perform piano ensemble compositions. The program, third of a weekly series, will be free.

## 'Wheat and Soldiers' Is Japanese War Propaganda

WHEAT AND SOLDIERS, by Corporal Ashihel Hino (Katsunori Tamai). Farrar and Rinehart, \$2.

Reviewed by Paul Burns

It is singularly appropriate that a book, which idealizes the role of the Japanese in the rape of China, should contain a glowing introductory note by a man named Chamberlain.

"Wheat and Soldiers" is such a book and William Henry Chamberlain's introductory note, which he calls "An Impression," could well have been penned by that other Chamberlain. For despite the jacket blurb and the pulsant endorsement by Mr. Chamberlain, "Wheat and Soldiers" is not another "All Quiet on the Western Front."

If it were, the Japanese Government would never have permitted it to become the best seller it is said to be in Japan and that Farrar and Rinehart hopes it will become in the United States.

If it were, the Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto, who translated the manuscript, would not have lived to send it to her American friends "with a prayer for the new civilization that is coming to the Orient."

In short, the lady is a fascist. In like manner it must be said that the author, Corporal Hino (real name: Katsunori Tamai) is by no means of means another Erich Maria Remarque.

Yet Mr. Chamberlain would have us believe that he is, just as he would have the American reading public believe that "the first quality that lifts Corporal Hino's work above the general run of war books is the complete absence of any war propagandist element."

This is a statement which does not jibe with those skillfully written passages which depict a wounded Japanese soldier crying out with his last dying breath: "May our Emperor live a thousand years." The history of the Japanese invasion as recorded by competent

and unassailable eye-witnesses gives a different picture of the Mikado's soldiers in action than that presented by "Wheat and Soldiers."

One incident alone, the sack of Nanking, during which the starry-eyed idealists from the land of the rising sun raped every woman they could lay their hands on, not sparing girls under seven years of age or women over 75 gives the lie to Hino's book.

And for the benefit of those who doubt this, there is the official testimony of American and British medical missionaries who saw it happen.

Agnes Smedley, whose books and stories of the war in China, "China Fights Back," "China's Red Army Marches," were not concocted by the Japanese Intelligence Service to dupe the unthinking, has well said that the concealment of the sadistic nature of the invasion of China protects Japanese imperialism.

"Wheat and Soldiers" for all the skillful preparation that must have gone into its creation is intended to serve just such a purpose.

There no doubt will be those who will continue to argue that "Wheat and Soldiers" is not a propagandistic because it does not trumpet forth its purpose like Hitler's Mein Kampf.

Lawrence of Arabia, Gabriel D'Annunzio and a host of others belong to that dark fraternity to which we now add the name of Corporal Ashihel Hino, alias Katsunori Tamai.

## Health Advice

Readers' questions will be offered to a doctor for reply. However, diagnosis of individual cases and prescription will not be attempted. When writing, please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope. By MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

### The Fearful Child

P. M. of Brooklyn writes: "Our 3 1/2 year old daughter has become a problem. She cries hysterically whenever my wife takes her away from the house, and she particularly dislikes the local park and shopping street."

Our child has always shown signs of nervousness and is afraid of the ringing door bell, afraid of noises, imagines she sees cats on the rear yard fence and generally manifests a mental upset.

She was very fond of animals until one day last summer a dog leaped at her. Since then she has lived in mortal fear of cats and dogs.

While walking with my wife she was suddenly terrified by a crippled man who used a cane. Until recently, as a result, she has dreaded anyone with a cane, or a beard, or looked aged, or for that matter, any one who didn't look normal.

This probably explains why she doesn't like the park inasmuch as it is frequented by many aged and infirm people with beards and canes.

Incidentally, we try to raise the child as well as we know how. She is usually obedient. In my mind, too obedient. My wife is constantly telling her don't and I don't think too much of this is good.

Can you from the above facts help us solve this problem? Dear P. M.

Behavior problems such as you describe are not uncommon in preschool children. Although the symptoms show themselves in the form of fears, it is possible these particular fears are not necessarily specific but are, rather, a reaction to over-protection on the part of the parents. In other words, over-protecting the children and constantly telling her NOT to do certain things, does not allow her to develop an independence or confidence in herself, thus creating a basic insecurity which manifests itself in fears.

In the treatment of fears such as you describe, the approach must be an indirect one. Do not agree with the child that cripples, animals, etc. are harmless but rather accept these fears for the time being, and concentrate on developing more security in the child. Let her see that she is wanted, that you care for her. Do not scold her about every deviation, do not allow her to be aware that her fears upset you. They must be accepted as casually as other behavior for her age. Make it possible for her to be with and play with other children without so much parental supervision. Do not stress obedience so much, but focus, rather, on whether she seems happy and interested in taking walks, going does not enjoy going for walks, let her substitute other activity, such as play. As she feels happier and more secure she will become more interested in talking walks, going to the park, etc. If there is a nursery school in your neighborhood that is available to you it might be helpful for her to spend morning hours there, learning to adjust to groups and play.

Chiefly, it is essential to keep in

mind that treatment of childhood fears must be treated indirectly, ignoring as much as possible the symptoms, avoiding soothing the child because of them, do not allow her to feel that you are angry when she shows fear or that you care for her less. Definitely, there must be no punishment attached to these symptoms, such as scolding, hitting, etc.

If the child's behavior does not improve with this type of treatment in the home, we suggest you take her to one of the psychiatric clinics for children in New York.

### Evening of Variety

On Wednesday evening, June 7th, the Drama Workshop of the 52nd Street Y.M.H.A. will present, "A Night of Variety" in air-cooled Kaufman Auditorium. The program will consist of "Jewish Wife" by Bert Brecht, "The Bishop of Münster," "The Street Attends a Funeral," by William Kolosko and "For Lily" by Esther Pollock. "For Lily" is a new one-act play about the Workers Alliance. There will be several dance numbers, also. The program begins at 8:30 P.M. Tickets are 25 cents and may be obtained at the door.

### Prices Drop at Cameo

"The Oppenheim Family," the Soviet film version of Lion Feuchtwanger's anti-fascist novel, "The Oppenheims," will be held over at the Cameo for a third week. Included on the program are complete newswires of this year's May Day Demonstration in Moscow, with the cooling system now in operation, new summer prices have gone into effect, reducing the weekday matinee admission to twenty-five cents until 5 P. M.

### Labor Poets Workshop

Joy Davidson, author of "Letter To A Comrade," and 1939 winner of the Russell Loines Poetry Award, will appear as guest critic at the Labor Poets' Poetry Workshop on Wednesday, June 7, 8:30 P.M., Ten Eyck Studio, 116 W. 21 St., N.Y.C.

### MOTION PICTURES

SOMETHING EVERYONE SHOULD SEE WITHOUT FAIL!—World-Tel. LION FEUCHTWANGER'S **THE OPPENHEIM FAMILY**. Adapted from novel "The Oppenheims" Now! Exclusive Newswire! "MOSCOW MAY DAY 1939" On State Street 11th Floor. See to 5 P.M.

**'YOUNG Mr. LINCOLN'** with HENRY FONDA directed by John Ford ★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★ Any Day 25¢ to 1 ROXY Theatre. On State Street 11th Floor. See to 5 P.M.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC** Margaret Lindsay — "ON TRIAL" ★ "ALMOST A GENTLEMAN" Plus NEW MUSIC OF THE TIME On State Street Bathing Beauties ALWAYS CLOSING

### THE STAGE

**TALLULAH BANKHEAD** in **THE LITTLE FOXES** LILLIAN BELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph with Patricia COLLINGS and Frank CONROY On State Street 11th Floor. See to 5 P.M.



by del